THE
Bombay Gazette,
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas. Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine new Teak Frigate-built Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, 1045 Tons Register, Commanded by H. Morris, late of the *Eastern Monarch* and *Earl of Balcarras*. Has first class accommodation for passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on 10th January 1863, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducements offer.

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, 1259 Tons, Pryce, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February next.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, (1855—13 years), F. Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid Clipper Ship JAMES LIVESEY, A 1, for 18 years, 1071 Tons Register, W. C. Broad, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, will sail about the middle of December.

For Passage, apply to Captain Broad, or to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 8th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain Brown on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Splendid and first Class Clipper built Ship HOWDEN, B. Verrill, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, most part of her argo already on board, will leave positively in all first week of next month. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Verrill on board, or

PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1852. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, on the 28th November, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at Rutnagherry.—Keshoo Gunsett.
- ,, Vingorla.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
- ,, Goa.—Mr. Gomes.
- ,, Sedashewgur.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
- ,, Mangalore.—R. Dawson & Co.
- ,, Cannanore.—J. W. Gerard.
- ,, Calicut & Beypore.—James Andrew & Co.
- ,, Cochin.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, &c. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., (Limited.)

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers 24 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Companys Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 24th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,
below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 27th November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, 1st December at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to the Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 23th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers [illegible] to the Manager, opposite to Kavasjee's [illegible] Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. Kidder, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant.

For Freight of Specie apply to

EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE New and Fast Sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be dispatched to SURAT on MONDAY, the 1st proximo. For First Class Passage apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE, & Co.
below Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

Notices.

TRIP TO BASSEIN.—A Steamer plies between Tanna and Bassein every day high tide.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Iron Clipper Barque *Ellesmere*, thoroughly found and ready for Sea. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per *Daniel Rankin*, should send off Boats for their Goods at once, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Captain Miller.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Palenurus*, Captain Tegan, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Tegan will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Star of India*, Captain H. Morris, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Morris will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Clyde*, Jourdain, Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned, Captain Jourdain, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Clyde*.

Bombay, 24th November 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

CIRCULAR.—The First Annual Dinner of the Rifle Association of Western India will be held in the Tents of the Bombay Cricket Club, on the 3rd December next, at half-past 7 o'clock P.M. All Members are requested to attend, each being allowed to bring one Guest.

The names of Members and their Guests should be forwarded to the Director of the Rifle Association before the 1st December.

A. H. CURTIS, Major,
Director Rifle Association W. I.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday the 3rd December 1862, in accordance with the 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

As the Meeting will be held for considering the winding up the affairs of the Company, and other very important matters, it is requested that each and every shareholder will be present at the Meeting.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE.
Manager B. S. N. Co.

B. S. N. Company's Office, 28th Nov. 1862.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—SECOND CALL of Rs. 1000 per Share on Third Issue.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are required to pay a Second Call of Rs. 1000 per Share on Third Issue in the Commercial Bank of India within 21 days from the date hereof where usual Receipts will be granted for the same.

Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.—FOR SALE at the Commissariat Godowns, in the Fort, Military Store Lane, 343 Tierces of serviceable Salt Beef by Powell and Sons. Price Rupees 60 per Tierce.

Depy. Comy. Genl's. Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.

J. P. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Depy. Comy. General.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1862.

ALBERT MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Active Agents Wanted at Belgaum, Bhooj, Cambay, Ajmeer, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpoor, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde) Indore, Jaulna, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, Saugor, Surat, Jhansi and Jhoudpoer.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

Houses, &c. to [illegible]

TO LET.—THE SPAC[illegible] AIRY APARTMENTS late[illegible] by the "Baroda and Central Ind[illegible] Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. [illegible] premises.

TO LET.—TWO SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES in Golah Lane, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to Jewajee Maneckjee, on the premises.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn & Campbell.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	,,
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

FOR SALE.—GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1 doz.	each.	
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½	,,	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE—

BURGANDY WINES.

	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25
St. George ,,	23
Chambertin ,,	20
Do. Pints.	11
Clos. Vongeot qts.	18
Do. Pints.	10

CLARETS.

	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30
Chateau Margaux	22
Sauterne	22

SHERRY.

	Rs.
Old Golden	22
Brown	20

LIQUEURS.

	Rs.
Anizette	30
Créme de Cretis	22

BRANDIES.

	Rs.
Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Craritte Dupont's do.	25
Castillon's do.	28

CORDIALS.

	Rs.
Raspberry	20
Cherry Cordial	20
Whiskey	21
Old Tom, by Booth	18
GINGER WINE, by John Grabbie	20
GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Estephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado..........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ...... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ...... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } MOSSELE do. do.	per dozen	Rs.	38
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
CHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	,,	,,	
Do. ......Hollands in cases	,,	,,	
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO. beg leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva, ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS [illegible] to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 [illegible] cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various [illegible]erns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all ki[illegible]LTER.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATE[illegible]nd HAMMERS, SWAGE
SMITH'S ANVIL[illegible]
ANVILS.
JIM CROW [illegible]RACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CAR-
RATCH[illegible]
[illegible]RTABLE FORGES.
[illegible]CKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ½ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

In January will be published,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK
AND
DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information on Indian subjects, and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

Agent in *London*, Frederic Algar, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., *Paris*, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

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Marine Painting in Water Colours.
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Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s Stock is perfectly efficient for the supply of all requisites in Painting and Drawing.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:
Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English. Marathi Hindustani. Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 1 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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Bombay, 23th Nov. 1862.

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Bombay, 20th August 1861.

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Names.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	30 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petits Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36 }	94
" Loan 1842-43 }	
" Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.
China } To Clyde } Hull }	No enquiry.
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (27th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 385 to 390
Old Surat	" 390 to 395
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	" 408 to 412
Old Comptahs	" 375 to 380
Old Oomras	" 385 to 390
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 560 to 565
Old Bamra, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
Old Veraval	" 355 to 360
Khandeish	" 348 to 350
Old Poorchee	" 360 to 365
Old Akola	" 390 to 395
Old Mangalore	" 360 to 365

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Candeish...at	Rs.	6-9 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-4 to 8-6 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	33 to 34 / 40 to 41 nominal.
Niger	"	28 to 29

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 25TH NOV. 1862.

Passes Granted.

Years.	Up to 8th Nov. 1862.	From 9th to 15th Nov. 1862.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	9,809	1,591	11,400
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	956	404	1,360

Imported into Bombay.

Years.	Up to 18th Nov. 1862.	From 19th to 25th Nov. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	6,155	1,427	...	7,582
At Ahmedabad.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	955½	282	½	1,237½

Exported by Sea.

Years.	Up to 18th Nov. 1862.	From 19th to 25th Nov. 1862.	Total.
At Indore.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,475	9¼	40,484¼
" 1861-62	25,149½	91½	25,241
" 1862-63	4,369	1,051½	5,420½
At Ahmedabad.			
For 1860-61	4,063¼	2	4,065¼
" 1861-62	16	...	16
" 1862-63	536½	82	618½

Detail of Exports from 19th to 25th Nov. 1862.

		Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.		
Per Steamer *China*		9¼
Per Bugla *Atit Rahimon*		3
Of the Season 1861-62.		
Per Batala *Pudaruth*	1	
Per Bugla *Culianpursad*	½	
Per Steamer *China*	90	
		91½
Of the Season 1862-63.		
Per Batala *Pudaruth*	½	
Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*	29	
Per Steamer *China*	1,104	
		1,051½
Total		1,236½

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Erratum.—In the last Memo. under columns 4 and 5 *for* " Chests 1,344½—2,024½—3,369, and 2,796," *read* Chests, 3,344½—2,024½—4,369, and 1,786."

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

Bombay, Custom House, 28th November 1862.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	......	2s. [illegible]d.	"
" On demand	......	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	2s. 0d.	"
On Ireland do.	......	2s. 0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¼d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ⅛ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0⅛d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	2s.	0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office..................... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Edinburg and Sydney.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the under-mentioned Establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Ireland (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" On demand } On Scotland } On Ireland }	2s.
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" on demand } On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	......	2s. 0d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.		
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0⅛d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

November 10th, 1861.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Nov. 26	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat 25 Nov.
27	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Kurrachee 24 Nov
	Hamoody	Nacoda	Bushire 17 Oct

Departures.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Nov. 27	Azoff (s)	Bensley	Cochin or Galle.
	Epaminondas	Heasley	London via Kurrachee.
	Wagjee	Nacoda	Calicut.
	Jeddo (s)	Browne	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj,* from Surat.—Mrs. Shaw ; Dr. Somervill and 146 natives.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle,* from Kurrachee.—Mr. R. Baker, Mr. W. F. Arthur ; Mr. Worwick ; Mr. Touche ; Mr. Ally ; Mr. Bartly ; Captain Miles and Captain Burns.

Per Barque *Hamoody,* from Bushire.—36 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Sydney Eggers,* H. W. Campbell, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Herefordshire,* for London, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Thursday, 27th November 1862.

For London.

Wings of the Wind.—218 pieces E. Teeth, 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs. Vusunjee Dewchund ; 250 pieces E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 17 lbs., Vussenjee Dewchund.

Gloriana.—25 bales Senna Leaves, 87½ cwt., Toolsidass Wagjee ; 54 chests Chundroose, 105 cwt., Paucha Teza ; 19½ chests Chundroos, 39 cwt., Maneckchund Nagsy ; 50 bales Rags 175 cwt., Maneckjee Ruttonjee.

Herefordshire.—100 Hhds. Jingilly Oil, 398 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung ; loose Buffaloe Horns, 200 cwt., Khan Momed Hubibhoy.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—150 bales Cotton, 520 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee ; 109 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Azuline.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.

War Cloud.—36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Ravagur Coovergur.

Glen Monarch.—500 bundles Coir Yarn, 63¼ cwt., F. Chambers ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Howden.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund. ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co. ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Guneshdass Hurry.

James Smith.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 65 bales Cotton 227½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.

G. A. Holt.—315 bales Cotton, 1,102½. cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy ; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Flower of the Forest.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt. Puddomsy Virjee ; 300 bundles Country Galls, 150 cwt., Purshotum Sewjee.

Admiral Lyons.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Courjee Preamjee.

Talavera.—18 bales Cotton, 60 cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy.

Peerless.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. and H. Nanabhoy ; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass ; 1,530 bundles Coir Yarn, 133½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Annot Lyle.—400 bales Cotton, 1,300 cwt., Gaddam and Co. ; 325 bags Linseed 487½ cwt., Jairam Visram.

Knight Errant.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Ino.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Limjee Jamsetjee.

Caledonia.—80 bags Saltpetre, 120 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Pearls. W. [illegible] and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—58 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Cullian-dass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugonath Ramjees 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee; Dorabjee Mehta and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmerow Mullarrow ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 3 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Camajee Pochajee and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dama ; 2 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Govindram Jaygopall ; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram : 51 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. H. Cama ; 14 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co. ; 10 chest M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubib.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *China.*—17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmerow Mullarrow ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, F. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Cursetjee Bomonjee ; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Camajee Pochawjee and Co. ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Eduljee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—14 bales Europe Piece Goods, 480 corges, Wootumchund Maneckchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *China.*—2 boxes Silver and Gold 3,200 Tollas, Juvareemull Dulsoobhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

For London.

1117 Edmund Kaye, W.W. Steel—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct. 30)
1057 Gloriana, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Oct. 8)
840 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co,
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyle—Forbes & Co. (c.l. Sept. 23)
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.

For Liverpool.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A, Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2,)
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct.)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer. (c.l. Oct. 18)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co. (c.l. Sept. 16)
462 Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1312 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 18)
700 Lord Brougham, Herting—Finlay Clark & Co. (For sale)
1233 Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co. (c.l. July 29)
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Nov, 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Oct. 14)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)
1181 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co,

For Havre.

410 Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

For Pinang and Singapore.

1455 Aratoon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)

For Mauritius.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Gadoo.

For Calcutta.

1342 Albatross, Pollock.
766 Empress of India,—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
293 Luisa, T.H. Boyle. (c. l. Nov. 14)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

For China.

2000 China, (s), R. Curling—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)

For Rangoon.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

For Cochin.

550 Helios, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.
154 Keratta Roodrin—D. Bhikajee Khan. (c. l. Nov. 12)

For Malabar Coast.

907 Governor Higginson,(s)—C.& B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Nov. 21)

For Kurrachee.

450 Coringa (s), Calder—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Nov. 24.)
Pioneer (s), Mason—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)

Not Fixed.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Gadoo. (in Dock)
530 Anna Henderson, Reaffe.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
450 Atiet Rahimon, Dallas.
Barade de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.
783 Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusader, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.
760 Gem of the Ocean, Williams—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.
1346 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.
679 Jalawar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clarke & Co.
102 La Japan (s), M. Laportiro.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
109 Nasaroel Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.
800 Pearl, McFarlane.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1455 Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
298 Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Emeu, D. Rennoldson.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1113 Orissa, Parish.
1609 Pottinger.
3000 Simla, Hackett. (Laid up)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

433 Balnaguith, Robertson.
761 Chimera, Moot.
518 General Havelock, Spewart. Aug. 7
366 Kent, Birch.
785 Minnehaha, Henderson—Fleming & Co. July 3
879 Scinde, Shrewsbury. Sept. 27
682 Velocity, Shrewsbury. Aug. 22

From London via Beypore.

756 Poictiers, Cosens. Sept. 27

From Leith.

1155 Frenchman, Gellatly. Sept. 13

From the Clyde.

1163 India, Guthrie. Sept. 29
427 Lizzie L. H[illegible]n, Bartlett. Oct. 13
623 Mauritius.
427 Rebecca Shepherd, Somes. Sept. 24

From Cape of Good Hope.

656 Charlotte Jane, March. Aug. 27
592 Princess Royal, Gakin.

From Maulmain.

[illegible] Victoria, Sanderson.—Fleming & Co.
[illegible] Sea Bird, Alexander—Fleming & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

Chitty, Captain W. T., Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

Pope, Assistant Surgeon J. J., 72nd Highlanders, en route to Mhow, from Poona.

Hall, Lieut., 105th Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—November 27.

Thomson, Captain, Engineers, on duty, to Malligaum.

Way, Lieut. G. A., Bengal Staff, on medical certificate, to England.

Napier, Captain G., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Charlton, Captain E. S., 2nd Regt., to join, to England.

Fanshawe, Captain T. 33rd Regt., on sick leave, to England.

Auston, Ensign, 89th Regt., to join, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 27th November 1862.

The 18th Regt., N.I., the officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, 18th Regt. N. I., to examine Lieut. Newport, attached 18th Regt. N. I., in the colloquial test in Hindoostanee :—

President.—Captain Woodhouse, Staff Corps.

Members.—The Interpreter 18th Regt. N. I., and the Interpreter 21st Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1862.

No. 630.—Captain T. Leith, H. M.'s Staff Corps, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor from the 13th instant.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1862.

No. 632.—Captain G. S. Mignon, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, will revert to the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General from the 13th November 1862, the date on which Captain C. F. Keays returned to India from sick leave.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1862.

No. 633.—Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 634.—Lieut. F. P. Roberts, H. M.'s 2nd Regiment Grenadiers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1862.

No. 635.—Lieut. G. A. Way, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate

No. 636.—Captain J. W. Playfair, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years under the Old Furlough Regulations.

No. 637.—Captain George Hossack, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 149 days, being the unexpired portion of the furlough granted him in January 1856.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1862.

No. 638.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 989, dated 4th November, is published :—

" Under instructions from the Hight Honorable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified, that an Officer of Her Majesty's British Army who obtains a Medical Certificate when his Regiment is under orders for England, or for the Colonies, or an Officer whose intention is to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission, or otherwise, obtaining a Medical Certificate, will not be entitled to any advance of Indian allowances under the New Furlough Regulations.

In such cases the leave granted should be published in General Order as " leave on Medical Certificate to precede his Regiment," or " leave preparatory to retirement."

To Officers whose Regiments are under orders for Home, or the Colonies, and who obtain leave as above, Indian allowances will be issued in arrears up to the date to which they are entitled to such allowances under the Rules of the Service, that is to date of embarkation of the Head Quarters of their Regiment, provided this takes place within six months from the date of the departure of the Officer concerned. Payment will be made at the Presidency Pay Office to the Pay Master of the Regiment, or to an Agent, on a Life Certificate to the date to which the allowances are drawn, the authority from the Officer for the Agent to receive the money being attached to the Pay Bill.

H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 639.—The General Order, No. 601, dated 6th November last, republishing G. O. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 7th May 1857, on the subject of privilege leave to officers, is cancelled.

No. 640.—The G. O. No. 629, dated 19th November last, placing the services of Staff Assistant Surgeon Ogilvy at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is cancelled.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 26th Nov. 1862.

Assistant Surgeon C. G. H. Ross, recently returned from furlough is placed on General Duty, Poona Division.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, is transferred from General Duty Poona Division to General Duty Mhow Division of the Army and will take medical charge of the Artillery Recruits proceeding to Mhow.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 1046 of the 24th October, Assistant Surgeon F. H. Smith, will return at the public expense to Head Quarters 18th Brigade Royal Artillery on completion of the duty on which he is engaged.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 1028 of the 18th October, pensioning certain men of the Artillery for " Gunner T. Wingrove" read " Gunner C. Wingrave."

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1862.

No. 166.—Mr. George Leishman, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from 4th Nov. 1862.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th November 1862

Lieut. De Belin, was appointed Store Accountant of the *Ajdaha,* on the 12th instant.

Lieut. De Belin, is appointed Superintendent of Tenders, vice Burn.

Mr. Stewart, 3rd Class Engineer of the *Pleiad* to the *Ajdaha,* as supernumerary.

Mr. John Healy, 1st Class N. T. Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha,* is to be transferred to the *Victoria.*

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. Bannerman, H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed to act as Second in Command of the Gujarat Bheel Corps, during the absence of Captain Bonnor on leave or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. F. Mactier is appointed to the duty of reporting, in conjunction with the Police Commissioners, on the mea ures necessary for a re-distribution of Judicial Jurisdiction and modification of Judicial Establishments.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. Currie, 1st Class Deputy Collector in Sind, acted as Collector of Hydrabad from the 1st September 1862.

The appointments* of Mr. E. P. Robertson as Sub-Collector of Broach and an Assistant to the Magistrate of Surat, and of Mr. T. C. Hope as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, for the Northern Division, are to take effect from the 16th October 1862.

* Published in the *Government Gazette* of the 23rd October 1862.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon M. Kane, Deputy Assay Master in the Bombay Mint, resumed charge of his duties on the 13th inst.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Vurjeevundass Lulloobhaee is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Kaira in the place of Vakeel Nurbheram Ragoonathdass.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments have been made in the Public Works Department :—

Captain A. Davidson, Royal Engineers, to be Executive Engineer of Nassick, and to be an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Captain D. Thomson, Royal Engineers, to be Executive Engineer, in Khandesh, and to be an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. R. Seton, Royal Engineers, to be an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Class, his services being placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

Lieutenant W. Merriman, Royal Engineers, to be a Probationary Assistant Engineer, his services being placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Bombay Harbour Defensive Works.

Capt. J. A. Fuller, Executive Engineer Sholapoor District, is allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate for one month, from 4th November 1862.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain E. B. Holland, Royal Engineers, Under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Overseer [illegible] is granted three months privilege leave of absence under Section VII. Chapter III. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules from the 1st December 1862.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Statement, showing the Gross and Net Collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue of the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, Indore, and Nimar, during the month of October 1862, is published for general information :—

	Rs.
Income Tax	1,78,550
Deduct Refund	708
Net Amount	1,77,842
	Rs.
Stamp	2,44,974
Deduct Refund	2,468
Net Amount	2,42,506

By order,
A. D. Robertson,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 27th November, at Charleville House, Malabar Hill, the wife of R. B. Barton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer " China," will be closed THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th November, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th Nov.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAILS.

Mail for Kurrachee, Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 18 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

The Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-Monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

CALENDAR —NOV.—DECEMBER 1862

First Quarter ......Friday	28d.	2h. 55.1m.	P.M.
Full Moon ....Sunday	6d.	0h. 8-5m.	P.M.
Last Quarter ......Sunday	14d.	3h. 23-6m.	P.M.
New Moon ....Sunday	22d.	9h. 55-3m.	A.M.
First Quarter......Sunday	28d.	4h. 35-4m.	A.M.

Days	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	28		6 16	5 20	3 55	4 23	Date 28th Nov. Time—8h. 0m. 8.7s.
Sat.	29		6 17	5 20	4 54	5 28	
Sun.	30	St. Andrew, Abp.—1st Sunday in Advent.	6 18	5 20	6 4	6 39	
Mon.	1		6 18	5 20	7 13	7 44	
Tues.	2		6 19	5 20	8 19	8 50	
Wed.	3		6 19	5 21	9 10	9 18	
Thur.	4		6 20	5 21	9 42	10 5	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 28th.—Capt. D. Ross died, 1849.—Cawnpore relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, and Gwalior Contingent routed, 1857.

Saturday 29th.—Battle of Argaum, 1803.—Polish Revolution commenced at Warsaw, 1830.

Sunday 30th.—Tremendous hurricane and inundation at Cuttack and around Calcutta, 1831.—Massacre of Sinope, 1853.

Monday 1st.—Buonaparte crowned, 1800.—Alexander of Russia died, 1825.

Tuesday 2nd.—Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, 1848.—Queen Dowager Adelaide died, 1849.

Wednesday 3rd.—St. Paul's Cathedral finished, 1710.—Capture of Mauritius, 1810.—Bombardment of Barcelona, 1842.

Thursday 4th.—Abolition of Suttee, 1829.—Battle of Oodalapore, 1848.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 27th Nov.

From Colombo to Campbell J. Scott of Elphinstone Land Drainage, Cuttack to Sir Arthur Cotton, Engineer—Post Office.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

THE BAND of His Excellency the Governor will play every TUESDAY and SATURDAY evening, at the Esplanade Band Stand, until further notice.

EWEN GRANT, Captain,
Military Secretary.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

Aden	Nov 1	Kurrachee	Nov 22
Agra	Nov 20	Lahore	Nov 15
Allahabad	Nov 20	London	Oct 18
Australia	Oct. 25	Mauritius	Sept 12
Alexandria	Oct 23	Madras	Nov 22
Bangalore	Nov 16	Malta	Oct 21
Cochin	Nov 15	Meerut	Nov 18
Calcutta	Nov 19	Oude	Nov 20
Cape	Oct 4	Punjaub	Nov 11
Ceylon	Nov 17	Penang	Nov 10
Delhi	Nov 19	Rangoon	Nov 1
France	Oct 22	Suez	Oct 28
Hongkong	Nov 1	Singapore	Nov 8

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

THE following from our Overland Summary despatched by the mail yesterday will show the estimation in which we hold the labors of Dr. Birdwood in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens, the expectations which we feel fully warranted by his peculiar abilities, energies and industry in entertaining, and the importance we attach to the possession by our city of such an institution as that which his magic power is now calling into existance :—

" Bombay is at length to have its Victoria and Albert Museum, and extensive Agri-Horticultural Gardens. The Corner Stone of the Museum was laid by His Excellency the Governor on the 19th November in the presence of the assembled community of Bombay. On the same occasion Lady Frere declared the new Gardens open to the public. This Museum will be one of the largest and best furnished institutions of the kind in the world. No place could be named which enjoys such facilities for forming a Museum as Bombay ; and Dr. Birdwood, the present Curator of the Government Central Museum, of whose ability, energy and perseverance the new Victoria and Albert Museum and Gardens are a triumphal memorial, possesses the science and taste requisite for making the best improvement of these facilities. Under his creative hand, we believe, this Museum will rise to be one of the best furnished and best arranged of such institutions in existence. The importance of such an institution to Bombay can hardly be over-estimated. As a College of Enquiry it will leave no economic Product of India and the East unexamined, undescribed, or unknown to the world. As a College of Reading it will afford the means of studying Natural science in all its branches to a rapidly increasing number of inquiring minds amongst the natives of this Presidency, and the ready means of becoming acquainted with the Productions of India and the East to all who visit this epitome of them. This institution, we repeat, is the offspring of Dr. Birdwood's ability and energy."

IN returning to an examination of Mr. C. E. Latham's proposal for a Railway and Harbour for North Canara, we again refer with liveliest satisfaction to the resolution of Government on the " Removal of Fortifications" minute of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We accept it as an earnest of that general policy which is to guide the Government in future in the construction of the great Public Works now being advocated in this Presidency. And at Sudashewghur, as at Bombay, we trust, that after the pressing necessities of all who are interested in that Port have been patiently examined, and future contingencies carefully considered :—then, to use the words of the Home Secretary of State, " may a comprehensive plan be matured in conformity with the conclusions arrived at."

The natural advantages of Sudashewghur Bay have been prominently laid before the public of late. As a harbour of refuge its safety is ensured by the sheltering headland of Carwar in the direction of the south-west monsoon ; and towards the north-west it is shielded from storms by islands, on one of which the light-house is being erected.

The proximity of Beitkul to the Ghauts and the abundance of desirable building sites in its vicinity likewise favor the selection of this as the capital of the district.

A succession of hills run around the curve of the Bay at a little distance from high water mark, and the shore shelves away from them with a gradual dip. To reclaim as much of this beach as possible, with a facing wall for wharves, seems to be the obvious mode of obtaining level ground for the town and adjuncts. This is the idea expanded by Mr. Latham in his pamphlet. He carries walls round the Bay from Konay to Carwar Head, including the indentation known as Beitkul Cove, and proposes to fill up the space thus enclosed with the earth excavated from the sides of the hills in the [illegible] thus reclaiming level ground in both directions from the existing sea-margin. From the wharf at each extremity of this curve he runs out an open pile pier, the two arms enclosing a wet dock of 57 acres.

We have mentioned Beitkul Cove—it is a creek running inland at the southern [illegible] of the Bay. In the scheme before us, this [illegible] utilised by converting it into a Dock of 40 acres, for native craft, where they might lay in four feet depth of water, and around it would be built the godowns and goods depôt of the proposed Railway from Dharwar and Bellary.

Speaking generally of the plan of construction of the wharf sea facings, he says :—

" By adopting the pile construction as shown in the detail of the proposed wharf wall on the plan, early accommodation would be provided for the shipment of the whole of the cotton produced in Dharwar, Bellary, and the adjacent districts, as well as absorbing some of the trade of the minor and inconvenient ports along the coast, by using the timber in the forests at the back of Beitkul.

" The piles should be driven down to 12 or 14 feet in depth at every 3 feet, and sheeted up to the level of low-water mark both inside and out, and with a base of *pêre per du* rubble work, it should then be filled in with good concrete or beton, formed with the material found in the vicinity, or with the Aden pummice, and upon this masonry walls backed with laterite to 6 feet above high-water level. The filling at the back, as well as the material required for the masonry walls, would be obtained within 300 feet of the work, so that, with proper supervision and workman-like economy, the works could not possibly be of an expensive character.

" It has been a leading consideration in the present design to economise the material, so that all material that would require removal for providing the required accommodation on the land side, would be used for building the wharf walls and filling up to the required level at their back, so that, independent of the accommodation given to ships' boats and the trade generally, the value of the areas in recovered land for building sites would more than repay the whole cost of the works in four or five years after their completion ; while, upon the completion of any of the wharves proposed, they would at once be profitably productive."

And as to the workmanship of the piers he adds, with an especial reference to one projecting from the entrance of the harbour at Carwar Head :—

" The western pile pier, forming one of the arms of the outer ship harbour, is of the same construction as that proposed for the eastern pier, constructed either of preserved timber, piling, or the screw or disc pile. This pier, affords wharfage accommodation on both sides to the extent of 1,400 lineal feet near to the deep water of the bay, accommodating those ships that draw too much water to enter the outer ship harbour. The pier proposed has a square head of 150 feet square, with a landing slip inside, *With such a pier as this, the steamers working down the coast to the minor ports could enter the bay of Sedashegur, and come alongside this pier either on the outside, the end, or the inside, as circumstances permitted, land her passengers and cargo, and proceed on her voyage ; a convenience she would not possess at any other Indian Port, not even Bombay.*"

He suggests that as a temporary measure a teak pile pier could be soon made, we quote his own words :—

" Should the Government be prepared to construct such works as are absolutely required to advance the present interest of the port, by the construction of an iron pile pier to enable vessels to load and discharge their cargo with convenience and without the present risk, I would respectfully venture to suggest the construction of another pier for their consideration, in a more northerly position than the pile pier shown on the plan, to be constructed with teak piles driven closely together, obtained from the adjacent forest, and carried out to about 12 feet depth of water with side slips in 8 feet water, the pier to be 20 feet wide filled with concreted rubble. The advantage to be derived from such a construction would be the saving of considerable time, and the securing a landing pier for next season's exports during the time the more permanent structure was being constructed. Such a pier as this would last at least 20 years, and could then be renewed by again piling round the outside, or sheeted with cast-iron plates in grooved iron piles. It could also be rapidly constructed by using a steam pile driver and working outwards, the fitted to follow up the piling as rapidly as possible ; and to meet the present trade, lines of rails could be laid along this pier connected with the depôts or stations on shore.

" I suggest this mode of securing a pier at an earlier stage in the harbour of Sedashegur, by the fact of my having driven a similar pier through the surf at Madras, and erected upon it large lifting shears for landing the heavy engines and tenders for the Madras railway."

His scheme includes suggestions as to the draining, levelling, and allocation of the township, and the position of any public buildings required for the purposes of trade, &c.

A *posse* of Government officials are already at work, surveying and excavating at Beitkul, and we may assume they have not lost sight of the salient points which attracted the practised eye of Mr. Latham. We look forward with considerable interest to the perusal of the papers on the progress of the works, which, we hope, to see in the " Editors' Room." Meanwhile we would impress upon the " powers that be" the necessity there is to sélect from the general plan, which we take for granted they have now decided upon, one section of the work on which to make a beginning.

We shall soon have the cotton crop pouring down upon us, and it behoves the Government to see to it, that at Sedashewghur and also at Bombay, ample facilities are provided for its reception and exportation.

There are two emergent wants to be met at Sedashewghur just now. First, a pier is required at which the coasting steamers can embark passengers and freights, and secondly, accommodation on shore is needed to enable the carts with cotton to put their loads on board the boats.

A temporary pier, we think, might be got ready very soon, and the suggestion of Mr. Latham quoted above is worthy of attention.

But let the site be selected with reference to the proposed Railway, *i. e.* in such a position that the main lines or a branch can be brought to it hereafter.

A COLONY OF ZOROASTRIANS ON THE SHORES OF THE CASPIAN.

SOME twenty years ago the Zoroastrian residents of Bombay were thrown into a state of indescribable excitement by the appearance amongst them of a Mahomedan traveller who gave out that he had come from the interior of Asia, and that in the course of his peregrinations he had come across a certain sect whose religion, manners, and customs, closely resembled those of the Parsees. The place where the sect was alleged to reside he named *Khutum-Khuta,* and although the report at the first blush was not at all calculated to win confidence, yet such was the circumstantial details with which the Mahomedan had got up his story, that his bait took with the more excitable portion of the Zoroastrian community, and these enthusiasts were very nearly losing their heads in the clouds, in proposing, as they were about to do, to start on the wild goose chase. There was one individual, however, amongst the Parsees at the time, who, at once divined the true object of the impostor. That gentleman was Mr. Naorojee Furdoonjee. Having himself travelled in the suite of Sir Alexander Burnes to Cabul, and having personal experience of the localities round about the alleged site of *Khutum-Khuta,* he was at once struck with the improbability of the traveller's story, and consequently in the *Vydia Sagur,* a Guzerati monthly, which Mr. Naorojee was conducting at the time, he warned his countrymen, not to be too hasty in devouring the Mahomedan's " tale of a tub." What ultimately became of the traveller—whether he sold the Parsees or was sold by them in turn, we cannot say, but Mr. Naorojee subsequently communicated the traveller's story to Sir Alexander with a request that he would kindly make inquiries on the subject and communicate the result for the satisfaction of the Zoroastrians of Bombay. Sir Alexander's answer at once showed that the Mahomedan was nothing better than an impostor, and his account of *Khutum-Khuta* a mere fabrication. The story, however, is again peri[illegible]d, not amongst the Parsees, but in a [illegible] in England. In *Chambers's Journal* account of 19th, we find a traveller giving an [illegible] about the Caspian [illegible] of the countries round [illegible] Paropamisan range, on the [illegible] the foot of the [illegible] the Caspian, lies the peninsula of [illegible]hores of [illegible] projects some nine miles into the sea. [illegible] this stands the city of Baku which is remarkable for its phlegræan fields which eternally flame and smoulder in its immediate vicinity. The peninsula is dotted over with " small conical hills, crested sometimes with the tombs of saints in ruins, nodding over salt lakes or crumbling away particle by particle into the circumjacent marshes. On one side you behold a cone of black naptha looking like a mountain of pitch ; on another, a hill of fuller's earth, through which as through an artificial tube, nature forces up the clay in one huge cylinder which when it attains a certain height in the air, bursts by its own weight, and falls in a shower over the hill, the height of which is thus incessantly augmented. Down yonder, in a spacious depression in the plain, you observe an expanse of whitish sand, interspersed with heaps of gray ashes, and here and there tall bright flames, like immense jets, surging upwards everlastingly, sometimes with a low crackling sound, but generally in profound silence."

Here proceeds the writer, the Zoroastrians " travel from the plains of Mooltan or the fertile valleys of Guzerat expending large sums of money by the way merely to sit down for weeks or months by an opening in the rock through which a clear white-flame from 15 to 20 feet in height, ascends into the atmosphere." And, " if you go forth at night from Baku and approach the plain of white sand, you will behold these disciples of Zoroaster, either seated in deep meditation upon the earth or bowing their turbaned heads before the mounting flame. * * * * * * * Listen and you will hear the accents of an unknown language, that which preceded the dialect of the Zend-avesta, muttered by some bankker or shipbuilder of Bombay, who in his own home on the Indian ocean speaks English and reads Milton and Shakspeare."

This is strange enough, for here in the very focus of Zoroastrianism where Englishmen come in daily and hourly contact with members of that creed in the way of business and otherwise, they have never heard a syllable respecting Baku and its eternal fires, still less of its delicious fruits ; which, we are told, " the Parsees prefer to all the fruits of India the anara, the mango, and the mangoosteen, (?) and which as they eat, they are alleged to dream of the past when the sword of the Mede was a terror to the world, when he disciplined the finest cavalry, and erected the finest structures in Asia, when he was victorious wherever he marched, and when his sacred fire threw its glare on one side, over the Nile, on the other over the Indus." " It may be," concludes the writer, " that Bumsetjee (*sic*) Cursetjee as he prostrates himself before the eternal fires of Baku dreams that days of equal glory may yet dawn upon his race, when he shall cease to twist ropes and build ships for white infidels from the west, when he shall be no longer a by-word of the Brahmin or the Mussulman, but with the sword of victory in one hand and the sacred fire in the other, shall drive the believers in the Book out of Iran and enjoy a flaming millennium in the beautiful land which was the birth-place and cradle of his race."

Well may the Zoroastrian of Western India exclaim, there are things in this world more strange than he has ever dreamt of in his philosophy. That the writer in *Chambers's Journal* gives the result of his actual experience there can be no doubt ; but that he is mistaken in identifying the pilgrims at Baku with the Zoroastrians of India is equally plain. If then one may venture to account for the existence of Baku and its tribe of fire worshippers, it would appear that there is another community in the interior of Asia who likewise regard fire as an emblem of divine worship. Moore in his preface to *Lalla Rookh* tells us that his story of the *Fire Worshippers* was elaborated from the materials he had come across when reading up for his forthcoming poem ; and although the testimony of a bard of song may pass for very little with men of the calibre of the Cambridge Professor who, when called upon to appreciate the merits of Milton's *Paradise Lost,* said that it proved nothing, yet those who have read Moore's Oriental Romance will admit that travellers and others have vouched for the existence of another sect—whose form of outward devotion is somewhat similar to that of the Parsees. Whether or not the two sects can claim a common ancestry this is not the place to inquire—but seeing in what way our fellow townsmen are spending their superfluous energies, it occurs to us to suggest whether the study of such authors as Holyoake and quibblings about such subjects as the readings of their *Avesta* regarding eating in common with members of other religions, will not be more profitably exchanged for researches after topics indicated in the article from *Chambers's Journal* which we have summarised above.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

(From the Government Gazette, Nov. 27.)

TABLE (C.) See Section 25.

Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

Contents.

Article 1. Preliminary.

Rules concerning Lights.

2. Lights to be carried as follows :—
3. Lights for Steam Ships.
4. Lights for Steam Tugs.
5. Lights for Sailing Ships.
6. Exceptional Lights for small Sailing Vessels.
7. Lights for Ships at Anchor.
8. Lights for Pilot Vessels.
9. Lights for Fishing Vessels and Boats.

Rules concerning Fog Signals.

10. Fog Signals.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

11. Two Sailing Ships meeting.
12. Two Sailing Ships crossing.
13. Two Ships under Steam meeting.
14. Two Ships under Steam crossing.
15. Sailing ship and ship under steam.
16. Ships under Steam to Slacken Speed.
17. Vessels overtaking other Vessels.
18. Construction of Articles 12, 14, 15, and 17.
19. Proviso to save special Cases.

Art. 20. No Ship under any Circumstances to neglect proper Precautions.

Preliminary.

Art. 1. In the following Rules every Steam Ship which is under Sail and not under Steam is to be considered a Sailing Ship ; and every Steam Ship which is under Steam, whether under Sail or not, is to be considered a Ship under Steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

Art. 2. The Lights mentioned in the following Articles, and no others, shall be carried in all Weathers between Sunset and Sunrise.

Art. 3. Seagoing Steam Ships when under weigh shall carry—

(*a.*) *At the Foremast Head,* a bright White Light so fixed as to show an uniform and unbroken Light over an Arc of the Horizon of 20 Points of the Compass so fixed as to throw the Light 10 Points on each Side of the Ship, viz., from right ahead to 2 Points abaft the Beam on either Side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark Night with a clear Atmosphere at a Distance of at least Five Miles :

(*b.*) *On the Starboard Side,* a Green Light so constructed as to throw an uniform and unbroken Light over an Arc of the Horizon of 10 Points of the Compass, so fixed as to throw the Light from right ahead to 2 Points abaft the Beam on the Starboard Side, and of such a Character as to be visible on a dark Night with a clear Atmosphere at a Distance of at least Two Miles :

(*c.*) *On the Port Side,* a Red Light, so constructed as to show an uniform unbroken Light over an Arc of the Horizon of 10 Points of the Compass, so fixed as to throw the Light from right ahead to 2 Points abaft the Beam on the Port Side, and of such a Character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear Atmosphere at a Distance of at least Two Miles :

(*d.*) The said Green and Red Side Lights shall be fitted with inboard Screens projecting at least Three Feet forward from the Light, so as to prevent these Lights from being seen across the Bow.

Art. 4. Steam Ships when towing other Ships shall carry two bright White Mast-head Lights vertically, in addition to their Side Lights, so as to distinguish them from other Steam Ships. Each of these Mast-head Lights shall be of the same Construction and Character as the Mast-head Lights which other Steam Ships are required to carry.

Art. 5. Sailing Ship under weigh or being towed shall carry the same Lights, as Steam Ships under weigh, with the Exception of the White Mast-head sights which they shall never carry.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the Case of small Vessels during bad Weather, the Green and Red Lights cannot be fixed, these Lights shall be kept on deck on their respective sides of the vessel ready for instant Exhibition, and shall, on the Approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient Time to [illegible] Collision, in such manner as to make them most [illegible] so that the Green Light shall not be seen on the [illegible] nor the Red light on the Starboard Side.

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To make the use of these Portable Lights more certain and easy, they shall each be painted Outside with the Colour of the Light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with suitable Screens.

Art. 7. Ships, whether Steam Ships or Sailing Ships, when at Anchor in Roadsteads or Fairways, shall between Sunrise and Sunset exhibit, where it can best be seen, but at a Height not exceeding Twenty Feet above the Hull, a White Light in a globular Lantern of Eight Inches in Diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear uniform and unbroken Light visible all round the Horizon, and at a Distance of at least One Mile.

Art. 8. Sailing Pilot Vessels shall not carry the Lights required for other Sailing Vessels, but shall carry a White Light at the Mast-head visible all round the Horizon,—and shall also exhibit a Flare-up Light every Fifteen Minutes.

Art. 9. Open Fishing Boats and other open Boats shall not be required to carry Side Lights required for other Vessels; but shall, if they do not carry such Lights, carry a Lantern having a Green Slide on the one Side and a Red Slide on the other Side; and on the Approach of or to other Vessels such Lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient Time to prevent Collision, so that the Green Light shall not be seen on the Port Side nor the Red Light on the Starboard Side.

Fishing Vessels and open Boats when at Anchor or attached to their Nets and stationary shall exhibit a bright White Light.

Fishing Vessels and open Boats shall, however, not be prevented from using a Flare-up in addition if considered expedient.

Rules concerning Fog Signals.

Art. 10. Whenever there is Fog, whether by Day or Night, the Fog Signals described below shall be carried and used, and shall be sounded at least every five Minutes, viz.:—

(*a.*) Steam Ships under weigh shall use a Steam whistle placed before the Funnel not less than Eight Feet from the Deck.

(*b.*) Sailing Ships under weigh shall use a Fog Horn.

(*c.*) Steam Ships and Sailing Ships when not under weigh shall use a Bell.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

Art. 11. If Two Sailing Ships are meeting End on, or nearly End on, so as to involve Risk of Collision, the Helms of both shall be put to Port, so that each may pass on the Port Side of the other.

Art. 12. When Two Sailing Ships are crossing so as to involve Risk of Collision, then if they have the Wind on different Sides, the Ship with the Wind on the Port side shall keep out of the Way of the Ship with the Wind on the Starboard Side, except in the Case in which the Ship with the Wind on the Port Side is close hauled and the other Ship free, in which Case the latter Ship shall keep out of the Way; but if they have the Wind on the same time Side, or if One of them has the Wind after the Ship which is to windward shall keep out of the Way of the Ship which is to leeward.

Art. 13. If Two Ships under Steam are meeting End on, or nearly End on, so as to involve Risk of Collision, the Helms of both shall be put to Port so that each may pass on the Port Side of the other.

Art. 14. If Two Ships under Steam are crossing so as to involve Risk of Collision, the Ship which has the other on her own Starboard Side shall keep out of the Way of the other.

Art. 15. If Two Ships, one of which is a Sailing Ship and the other a Steam Ship, are Proceeding in such Directions as to invole Risk of Collision, the Steam Ship shall keep out of the Way of the Sailing Ship.

Art. 16. Every Steam Ship, when approaching another Ship so as to involve Risk of Collision, shall slacken her speed, or, if necessary, stop and reverse; and every Steam Ship shall, when in a Fog, go at a moderate Speed.

Art. 17. Every Vessel overtaking any other Vessel shall keep out of the Way of the said last-mentioned Vessel.

Art. 18. Where by the above Rules One of Two Ships is to keep out of the Way, the other shall, keep her Course, subject to the Qualifications contained in the following Article.

Art. 19. In obeying and construing these Rules due regard must be had to all Dangers of Navigation: and due regard must also be had to any special Circumstances which may exist in any particular Case rendering a Departure from the above Rules necessary, in order to avoid immediate Danger.

Art. 20. Nothing in these Rules shall exonerate any Ship or the Owner or Master or Crew thereof from the Consequences of any Neglect to carry Lights or Signals, or of any Neglect to keep a proper Look-out, or of the Neglect of any Precaution which may be required by the ordinary Practice of Seamen or by the special Circumstances of the Case.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 26*th Nov.*

THE steamer *Nemesis*, anchored from Calcutta.

A MOOT case having been appealed to the government, in which a medical officer, transferred from military employ to an appointment in the civil department, laid claim to travelling allowance to his new station; the government ruled that a military medical officer is, on his first transfer as above noticed, entitled to travelling allowance, but not on any subsequent appointment, or move consequent upon retransfer to the military department. This ruling appears to us fair, except, of course, in cases where a medical officer is sent on emergent duty in cases of severe illness at distant stations, when the travelling should certainly be accomplished at the expense of the State.—*Englishman, Nov.* 19.

AN Officer having been appointed by one of the local governments to proceed from one of the up-country stations to a sea-port, in charge of life convicts sentenced to transportation, was granted and paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 200, whilst employed on that duty: which coming to the notice of the Supreme Government, the latter minuted that the allowance accorded was not warranted by any Order or Regulation in the Military Department, and ought not to have been granted without sufficient enquiry and reason. As, however, the charge had been paid, and the work done, government would not in this case retrench; but emphatically ruled that, in future, no officer on detached duty, such as the above, or in charge of treasure, shall be considered as having any claim whatever to extra allowances.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE following is a list of additional Passengers, who proceeded last evening by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Jeddo*, to Aden and Suez.

For Marseilles.—Captain Purchase, P. and O. Co.'s service.

For Southampton.—Captain Fanshawe, 33rd Regiment; Lieut. F. C. and Mrs. Roberts and child; Mr. C. Strickland.

WE notice that the health of the Town has not improved during the last week. The casualties from cholera are much fewer, while the deaths from fever have increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 298 against 293 of the preceding week, and against 252, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	5
INDO-EUROPEANS.	
Cholera	0
Fever	0
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.	
Cholera	24
Small-pox	1
Fever	86
Other diseases	67
MUSSULMANS.	
Cholera	2
Small-pox	0
Fever	49
Other diseases	30

PARSEES.	
Cholera	1
Fever	9
Other diseases	15
JEWS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	9
NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
UNKNOWN RACE.	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	31	16
Measles	0	0
Fever	149	134
Nervous system	12	14
Respiratory system	32	24
Vascular system	0	1
Alimentary system	36	31
Cachexy	21	21
Other diseases	16	10

HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.—An application was made on Wednesday by Mr. Dhiruzlal Mathooradas, Vukeel of the Court, (Present Sir M. Sausse, C.J., Mr. Justice Hebbert, and Mr. Justice Forbes.) on behalf of Narotumdas Dwarkadas, an authorised Vukeel now practising in the Court of the Sudder Ameen of Dholka in the Ahmedabad Zillah, for an order on the Zillah Judge to transfer the said Vukeel from Dholka to the Moonsiff's Court at Gogo. The application was based on the ground that there were at present three Vukeels besides the petitioner in the Dholka Sudder Ameen's Court, two of whom were natives of the town, and the third, one of long standing at the bar of that Court, so that they had monopolized all the business of the place, leaving the petitioner to starve, or as Mr. Dhiruzlal said, "hardly able to maintain himself;" and that there were three Vukeels at Gogo, two of whom were authorised by this Honorable Court to practise, while the third had not qualified himself, but he was allowed to practise merely on the ground that he was a Vukeel of the Revenue Court. The 4th Section of Act 1 of 1846, was cited to show that no person should be admitted a Pleader in any of the Zillah Courts unless he had obtained a certificate, &c. The late Sudder Court had laid down that at stations where the services of qualified Vukeels are not available, unauthorised Vakeels, who are however qualified to practise in the Revenue Courts, may be allowed to practise in the Judicial Courts; but in the present instance the services of an authorised Vukeel were available, and therefore the petitioner was entitled to preference over the unqualified Vukeel. The petitioner in the first place applied to the Zillah Judge to transfer him from Dholka to Gogo, whereupon that gentleman called upon the Sudder Ameen of Dholka for his report; and although the Sudder Ameen reported that he would not be put to any inconvenience by the transfer applied for, yet the Judge taking into consideration the recent transfer of the petitioner from Borsud to Dholka, declined to entertain the application.

THE COURT declined to interfere with the order of the Zillah Judge on the ground that Section 49 of Regulation 2 of 1827, gave discretionary power to the Zillah Judge to assign such Courts to Pleaders as he thought proper; and that there was nothing in Act 1 of 1846, which took away that power which was given by the Legislature in 1827. The Court did not think it necessary to interfere, as it had not the power under the existing regulations. If the Vukeels thought proper, they might memorialise the Government on the subject, and probably the law might be changed.

Application refused.

APPLICATION FOR PLEADERSHIP.—Vukeel Madharow applied on behalf of Wishwanath Trimbuck that he may be granted a sunnud enpowering him to practise as a Vukeel in the Zillah Court of Poona, on the ground that he had passed a Moonsiff's examination in 1851, and that he had acted as an extra Moonsiff in 1858, for about six months. He had been a Government servant for a number of years as a Mamlutdar or native revenue officer, in the Belgaum Zillah, and was recenty pensioned. He now applied for permission to practise as a Vukeel at Poona.

THE COURT refused the application on the ground that the applicant had not passed his examination in the New Civil Procedure. If he wished to practise as a Vukeel, he must pass the requisite examination.

BOMBAY PROPRIETORY SCHOOL.

WE have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Address and Reply. The former, accompanied by a purse of Fourteen Hundred rupees, from the students of the Bombay Proprietory School to their able, zealous and esteemed Head Master; and the latter from Mr. Beyts to his pupils. The Address shows how capable our Parsee boys are of discerning and appreciating real worth, and of feeling gratitude for the interest taken in them. The Reply is an expression of the lively interest taken by Mr. Beyts in his pupils, of which none who know him need to be informed. The spirit of the Address is most creditable to the boys, and it reflects equal credit on their teacher, who has so fully won their confidence and affection.

ADDRESS.

TO CHARLES A. BEYTS, ESQ., Head Master.
Bombay Proprietory School.

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR,—We avail ourselves of this opportunity to approach you with this address to express to you our deep sense of the meritorious services you have rendered us in our education, and our appreciation of your very high mental attainments and high moral worth.

Sir, it was about two years ago that the foundation of this Institution which now bears the name of the "Bombay Proprietory School," was laid. The immense scholarship that you brought to bear on the discharge of your duties as master of the candidate class in the Elphinstone Central School, and the suavity of disposition which each successive batch of students who entered the College after undergoing your tuition, experienced uniformly at your hands, at once recommended you as the person pre-eminently qualified to fill the chair of Head Master to this School. Within two years of its existence, this School has attained a pitch of eminence that has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Within the very short period mentioned above the School has made that progress and achieved the reputation which other Institutions have secured to themselves but after a comparatively long period. Mr. Coke, in his last Report, bore testimony to the efficiency of the School, in the following laudatory words:—"We are now," said he, "in a position to compete with any School in this Presidency. Now to what causes is this extraordinary success to be attributed? We say without incurring the charge of partiality, this success is wholly due to your efficient, energetic, and zealous supervision, to the affability of your disposition and the urbanity of your manners. Every day boys from different Schools flock here, and every day its shares are bought up at fifty per cent. premium."

Would to God that wiser counsels may prevail in the Managing Committee of the School and may it, under your auspices, expand so as to become as it promises, at no distant date the principal seminary of elementary learning for the aristocracy of Western India.

As a token of the debt of gratitude which we owe you and of the esteem and affection in which you are held by us, we beg to present you with a purse of Rs. 1,400 which we have subscribed amongst ourselves, and though insignificant as it is, we solicit the favor of your acceptance of the same.

That Almighty God may grant you and your future wife, health and long life, is the fervent prayer of us who beg to subscribe ourselves, your obliged and grateful pupils,

R. C. RUTNAGUR.
R. D. POCHAJEE and others.
26th Nov., 1862.

REPLY.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,—This is at once the proudest and most pleasing incident which has hitherto occurred in my career, public or private. I feel much flattered by this unanimous exhibition of your regard for me, and appreciation of my labours among you. I do not deserve the encomiums you have passed upon me, yet I have the inward satisfaction that I have tried to do my duty. At all events, each one of you can bear me testimony that it has always been my constant aim to combine pleasure with study and to render your lessons a source of instructive amusement, rather than a mere dull routine to be got through day after day. If ever I have appeared to be severe, cool reflection must have told you it was with no other motive than to reclaim the unruly and disobedient wanderer into the path of duty. Your assembling here this day, however, is a manifest proof that you do not look upon me, with schoolboys of old, as a monster in human shape to be avoided at every turn, but on the contrary, as one who has your best interests at heart. The thought that I have won your hearts while engaged in the delicate task of implanting the seeds of knowledge and instilling the principles of morality into your minds, is to me ample recompense for my labours. To be rewarded by superiors for duty honestly and faithfully discharged is highly satisfactory and encouraging, to gain the good-will and applause of equals is extremely grateful and pleasing; how then shall I picture to you my feeling of gratification in receiving this meed of praise, this token of esteem from you over whom I have been placed. You spoke of the success of this Institution; I candidly avow that it is mainly owing to the character of the pupils. I accept, with thanks, your handsome present, and in doing so regard not its nominal, current value so much as its intrinsic worth as emanating from yourselves, and being the utterance of your hearts. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the kind wishes you have expressed, and hope, by the blessing of God, they may be realised.—Yours, &c.

CHARLES A. BEYTS.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 27th Nov. 1862.

BROACH.—Cloudy, wind S.E.
BULSAR.—Fair calm S.W.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy east. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair wind, light from east.
KOLAPORE.—Fair moderate wind N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine wind N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine wind N.E. Ther. 80.
PAUMBEN.—Rainy. Ther. 78.
SURAT.—Morning and night cool, fair day.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—THURSDAY, 27TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Suntoo Ramjee was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of Bucktawur Sudhajee on the 21st instant.

The prosecutor, a Dhobie, stated he resided in Fort George. On Friday last he left the property safe at nine P.M. at the washerman's shed, when he went there again at four A.M. they were missing. In consequence of information he went to the Picquet chowkey and there found some of the clothes and the prisoner. The value of the things was Rs. 21.

Other evidence was adduced which tended to prove the prisoner's guilt.

The prisoner denied having stolen the clothes.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned in the house of correction, with hard labour for three months.

CHARGE OF STEALING GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES OF THE VALUE OF Rs. 19,400.—Hajee Lalljee and Abdoola Lalljee appeared on Wednesday last and laid an information against parties therein mentioned.

Mr. W. Crawford appeared on behalf of the informant.

Mr. Cleveland for the defendants.

This day (Thursday) Hussan Lalljee, Ali Lalljee, Khanmahomed Hubibbhoy and Khanmahomed Datoo, appeared when the following information was read over as laid by Hajee Lalljee and Abdoola Lalljee.—We are brothers, and merchants, and reside outside the fort in Shamjee Hussonjee street. We know two persons named Ali Lalljee and Hussan Lalljee; they are brothers and the sons of a woman, who was kept by Lalljee Soomar (now deceased) our late father, and they until yesterday afternoon, were residing in our house. We are in the habit of keeping in an iron chest money and jewels belonging to us as well as those deposited with us by other parties, which iron chest is kept in the room which is next to the Dewan khana of the house. On the night of the 24th instant, I Abdoola Lalljee counted and kept in the said iron chest Government Notes of the value of Rs. 20,000 and I then saw all the jewels, &c., which were kept therein safe. On the 25th instant about 12 o'clock at noon, I Abdoola Lalljee opened the iron chest and took out therefrom notes of the value of Rs. 600, leaving therein notes of the value of Rs. 19,400. I then saw that all the jewels and other things were safe. About half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon we went to the Fort to inspect samples of opium as well as for other business, whence we returned to our house about 5 o'clock. When we went to the Fort the first and second defendants were in our house. We then took our dinner and about half past 6 o'clock P. M. went to the Hall, where we saw the middle drawer of our table broken open (of which the key was with me Hajee Laljee) and in which drawer the keys of the door of the room in which the iron chest and the chest itself were kept, which keys we found had been taken away. We then saw that the door of the room was unlocked, and on going in we saw the iron chest open and the keys of both locks lying near the iron chest. We then examined the contents of the chest and found that Goevrnment Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 19,400 and some jewels worth about Rs. 12 were missing. We then immediately went to Mr. Forjett and informed him of the above circumstances. In consequence of information received from Mr. Forjett we charge Ali Laljee and Hassen Laljee with the same. We charge one Khan Mahomed Hubbeeb with receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, and also the said Khan Mahomed Habbub and Khan Mahomed Dattoo with aiding and abetting the said Ali Laljee and Hussan Laljee in theft.

Mr. Cleveland said that he was prepared to meet the charge at once and hoped that His Worship would give him an opportunity of doing so.

His Worship said that from the pressure of business he was unable to go on with the case and expressed his opinion that he should not be able to do so until after the Sessions.

Mr. Cleveland said it was a very serious charge to hang over his clients, and assured His Worship that if he only had an opportunity of cross-examining the informants he would be able at once to show that the charge of theft was preposterous.

His Worship said that he would take the case again on Wednesday next when Mr. Cleveland would have an opportunity of doing what he desired.

The case was then postponed until Wednesday next, when the defendants would be summoned to appear.

THE MURDER CASE.—Khimjee Kurumchund and Suntu woman, who stand charged with the murder of Virbusia Gallappa were again brought up on remand.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the male prisoner; the female prisoner was undefended.

Mr. H. Knight, Police constable, was recalled, said, —I produce a plan of the house in which I found the dead body of the deceased. I also produce a plan shewing the holes in the tatta floor through which I would see into the room where the corpse of the deceased was found, from the room of the witness Babajee Soonoo. I would see through those holes in the floor distinctly into the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane.—The prisoner Suntoo brought me a report that a man had hung himself. The deceased had not on a waistcloth similar to this (produced) called kacha. Suntu said that Gunga had cut the cloth by which the deceased was hanging. Gunga appeared very frightened but Suntu appeared cool and collected. Gunga nodded assent when Suntu said that Gunga had cut the deceased down. I cannot say how many beams there are in that room to which the deceased might have hung himself. That house is situate in a part of the town where during the day there is always a great deal of traffic and noise. It would be necessary to speak pretty loud to hear what was said in Suntoo's room from the witness Babajee Soonoo's room. I examined two or three beams in Suntoo's room. They were all covered with dirt and dust. I did not examine all the beams in that room from which a man might have hung himself. I did not see the witness Babajee Soonoo at that time. I saw him the following morning about 5 or 6 o'clock. From the witness Babajees' room I could not see into any part of Suntu's room. I could see nearly all the rooms but about a foot near the wall. I could see the ground right up to the opposite walls, which I could partly see. I did not know any of these parties previously. Suntu in making her report to me said "*aik admee iska hat me fausee leea.*" All the conversation I had with Suntu was carried on in Hindustanee. I saw no marks on the deceased to indicate that he had hung himself.

Visram Dwarkajee, Police sepoy No. 244 was then examined; the evidence he gave was substantially the same as that given by him at the Inquest.

Police Havildar No. 23 stated, that in consequence of information which he received, went to Suntu's house and made enquiries as to the murder. Suntu said that in consequence of the deceased's mistress having gone away the deceased had died by the noose. There was only a piece of kâchâ lying by the side of the deceased. The other piece was wrapped up and lying beneath the bed. Witness and Mr. Knight saw the beam where they were told that the deceased had hung himself. It appeared that the position of the beam was not such as to allow a man to be hung to. The witness Babajee had told him that the murder had been committed by the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane.—Witness heard of this affair at 4 P. M. when he was going his rounds. He saw Mr. Knight going into Suntu's house which led him to go up. Mr. Knight went up first, the sepoy second, the woman must have gone up before Mr. Knight. Did not see Mr. Knight before he was at the door but saw him there.

His Worship postponed the further investigation of the case until (this day) Friday.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Suits for hearing before a Single Judge this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

46 Manick Currumsey *vs.* Luosy Dairaj and others.
49 Mahomed Ebrahm Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed Rogay.
50 Buldur Bhoychund *vs.* Doolubdass Vullbujee.
54 Choonilall Heeralall *vs.* Tarrachund Ramchunder.

For Final disposal.

42 Ardaseer Hormusjee *vs.* Nurpar Ludah.
47 Moolchund Saurychund *vs.* Richard Statham.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Lallbhoy Vullubhoy and others *vs.* Cowasjee Nanabhoy and others. (Part heard.)
Pranjeevundass Hurjeevundass *vs.* Mayaram Samul and another. do.
Gunga Roopa Naiqueen *vs.* Bapoo Gungather and another. do.
Ghanchee Mahomed Jeena *vs.* Soonabaee widow, do.
Govindrao Amrootrow *vs.* Moroba Sadasewjee. do.
Essoba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicaboye widow, &c. do.
Dwarkadass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Ladcooverbhaee widow.—For hearing.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Monday, 24th November 1862.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Culliandass Kirparam vs. Henry Cleveland.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Crawford, for defendant.

Mr. Westropp stated that Mr. Cleveland was the nominal defendant, but the real defendant was Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama. Plaintiff brought this action in trespass against Mr. Cleveland for having used a private road belonging to him without lawful right. The plaint stated that on the 1st January last, defendant entered a certain close of the plaintiff situated at Malabar Hill, and there committed the trespass. The first plea was not guilty; 2nd, that the road was a public highway, and 3rd, that defendant had a right of way. It would appear that in the month of April 1835, plaintiff purchased at a sheriff's sale a large piece of ground divided into different lots at the Malabar Hill, and in 1849, he made a road leading to the different lots for his private use. On the 7th February 1850, he sold and conveyed one of the lots to Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee under a deed which contained a right of way over the plaintiff's road to and from the premises sold. This road had always remained a private road, and plaintiff had since 1850, granted a right of way over it to one or two other persons, besides Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee, who were the holders of property to the west and north. Dadabhoy built a bungalow on the land and in February it was sold by his trustees to Bomonjee Framjee Cama who was already owner of the ground to the south of it; Bomonjee then made an opening in the wall between the two pieces of ground, and permitted the tenants of his bungalow adjoining that of the newly purchased one to pass over the private road of plaintiff which was a great nuisance to plaintiff, the defendant being one of the tenants of the adjoining bungalow. The learned counsel said the sole question was whether Bomonjee Framjee Cama himself or any person deriving under him had a right, for the purpose of going to the original ground of his (B. F. Cama), to pass over the private road of plaintiff. The learned counsel denied that in law Bomonjee Framjee Cama had a right to pass over the private road of plaintiff; the defendant was estopped from disputing plaintiff's title to the private road by the agreement of 7th February 1850, between plaintiff and Dadabhoy Nowrojee by which the plaintiff declares the road to be his property. The right of way granted by the deed was limited to a right of way to and from the ground conveyed by that deed only, and defendant cannot have a right to pass over the way to a close not connected with the conveyance. *Lawson* vs. *Ward*, 1 Lord Raymond 375; *Achroyd* vs. *Smith* 10 C. B. 164; *Daud* vs. *Kingston*, 6 M. and W.; *Allan* vs. *Garman*, 7/A. and E.; *Comyn's Digest*, *Howell* vs. *King*, 1 Mod. 190.

Mr. Bayley admitted having passed over the road called plaintiff's private road, but denied that it was a private road.

Plaintiff's son, on being examined, proved that the road belonged to him, and that he had made grants to the occupiers of the neighbouring bungalows, Mr. W. Hart, Captain Cowper, Hon'ble Mr. Frere, and Eduljee Framjee, who paid monthly rents for the use of it.

Mr. Wilcox, Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, said it was a private road, not vested in the Commissioners, and never repaired by them.

Mr. Bayley said it was admitted that defendant had a right of way, and he could authorise any person to use what was called plaintiff's private road for purposes of coming to his ground. It was somewhat novel that it may be used to go to one's property and not from thence to another property of his own. Defendant was entitled to go over the road to his property and it mattered not whether he goes to one part or the other of his property. Suppose the defendant Bomonjee Framjee Cama drove over the road to his bungalow and thence to the neighbouring bungalow, he was no trespasser, because he went to his own ground. The learned counsel said that the authorities of English law relied on by Mr. Westropp was not to be held applicable to cases of this nature occurring in India; and submitted that the defendant had not trespassed, be had a perfect right under the grant to go over the road to his ground.

Mr. Cleveland, the tenant of the adjoining bungalow of Bomonjee Framjee Cama, admitted having used the road to go to his own bungalow.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee deposed to having repaired a portion of that road during the period he was owner of the ground. He always used the road.

Mr. Justice Couch,—What is the effect of this evidence, Mr. Bayley?

Mr. Bayley,—To prove that it is a public road.

Mr. Justice Couch,—Because a party who has a right of way repairs it, does not make it a public road. Generally, it is the person who has the right of use and not the owner that repairs it, and sometimes he is under an obligation to do so.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH in delivering judgment stated the pleadings and facts of the case as appeared in evidence, remarking that the property in the road was shown clearly to be in the plaintiff Culliandass Kirparam. There was no case of dedication to the public, on the contrary, it was clearly shewn that grants of right of way were made by plaintiff to several persons. The case of *Achroyd* vs. *Smith* 10 C. B. 164, was a clear authority; the words in the deed there were substantially similar to those here; the Court there came to the conclusion that the case was in accordance with present authorities. The defence comes in this: Bomonjee Framjee Cama comes in possession of land by purchase of Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bengallee, and he lets to Mr. Cleveland a portion of the land derived from Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Cleveland being also a tenant of the adjoining portion, and Mr. Cleveland must make out his right to use this easement as assignee. Mr. Cleveland's rights must be governed by the English law, he being not a Hindoo or a Mahomedan. It became necessary for His Lordship to consider whether under the English law, Mr. Cleveland can make out a right to use the way for the purpose of going to the land beyond the one for which the easement was granted. The question was whether Mr. Cleveland could impose an additional burden on the land granted by plaintiff. His Lordship was of opinion that Mr. Cleveland could not put an additional burden for the purpose of going to the land beyond. The principle that it would impose an additional burden on the servient tenement was clearly recognised, and the authorities were clear on this point: His Lordship here cited the authorities, Gale on Easements, 330; Rolle's M. R. 190; case in Lord Raymond; *Allan* vs. *Garman*; *Hemming* vs. *Burnett* 8 Exch. 187. It was said that these were cases of English law and not applicable to Bombay; but the answer, said His Lordship, to this was that the law of easements in England had no peculiarities to debar its being applied to India; it was derived from civil law. The principles of the law of easement appeared to His Lordship to be quite applicable here as in England. His Lordship was of opinion that the grant to Dadabhoy Nowrojee was a personal grant for all purposes, and a matter of contract, and Mr. Cleveland could not take the benefit of that, for he could not be the assignee of this land. But instead of Mr. Cleveland, if there was a Hindoo defendant, the case would be different, and there may be some doubt whether a Hindoo defendant might not have had the benefit of the contract and trespass justified. His Lordship mentioned this to prevent it being supposed that his decision was applicable to Hindoos and Mahomedans. However, upon the authorities it was clear, that Mr. Cleveland as tenant could not be justified in the use of the road which belonged to plaintiff. His Lordship gave verdict for plaintiff on all the issues, and one Rupee damages with costs on higher scale.—*Verdict for plaintiff and costs.*

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE rumour has been again revived that H. M.'s 33rd Regiment are coming to Poona to relieve the 103rd Regiment, Royal Bombay Fusiliers.—*Deccan Herald, Nov.* 26.

CAPTAIN DAVIDSON of the Royal Engineers, has, we hear, been appointed Executive Engineer of Nassick. —*Id.*

A TELEGRAM from Galle states that the British killed and wounded in taking the rebel cities in China have amounted to forty. Amongst the wounded are Commander Bosanquet, of H.M.S. *Flamer*, and Captain Mitchell, of the 31st Regiment of Foot.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER.—For some days past the weather at Poona has been gloomy and threatening, murky, dirty, and even "muggy." In fact worse weather we never wish to see, and if we were in England instead of India, we should expect to hear of no end of suicides and other rash acts. Yesterday the weather was all day very suspicious, and we fully expected that a storm would have burst over the Camp; but it all ended in mere bluster and the growling of distant thunder. There were two or three heavy showers of rain during the afternoon, and up to the hour of our going to press the sky was still threatening. We expect to hear shortly of there having been a cyclone somewhere near us.—*Id.*

THE POONA BRANCH SCHOOL.—It gives us much pleasure to be able to inform our readers on reliable authority, that the Government English School in the Camp promises to be a useful and popular institution under its present Head Master, Mr. Sorabjee Jehangeer. The increasing attendance of boys, and the favorable opinion which is being generally entertained regarding the new management of the school, may be looked upon as a hopeful sign of its better condition in future. Mr. Sorabjee was lately an Assistant Master in the Bombay Elphinstone School, and is a highly intelligent, energetic, and well-informed young man, with a considerable reputation as an English scholar.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE notice that, in nominating Mr. A. A. Roberts as Member of the Legislative Council for the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor has started a question of no small importance. He protests, and very properly so, against Mr. Roberts' being retained at Calcutta during the sitting of the Council, and then returning to the Punjab to resume his duties as Judicial Commissioner. Upon this point there can be no doubt respecting the correctness of his Honour's views. The post of Judicial Commissioner cannot be rendered subservient to that of Legislative Member of Council; nor can it be permitted that the important duties of the former appointment should be broken into by those of legislation The status and the employment of Legislative Members of Council will no doubt be speedily settled. At present the anomaly is monstrous. The gentlemen who have been recently brought to Calcutta, and whose experience and abilities are supposed to fit them for the task of legislation, will really have but little to do whilst the Council is actually sitting and nothing at all to do when the sittings are over. We take it for granted that Mr. Harington and Mr. Grey have really done all the work, and that little remains for Messrs. Roberts, Campbell, and Ellis, beyond the bare labour of discussion. It stands to reason that, if Mr. Beadon can govern Bengal and manage the Bengal Council, and at the same time fulfil his duties as Member of the Legislative Council, those gentlemen whose duties are confined to legislation will have at all times a considerable quantity of spare time upon their hands. When, however, to this circumstance be added the impossibility of permitting them to resume their posts, after the sittings of Council, without great detriment to the public service, we shall see that it will be necessary to provide one and all of these gentlemen with permanent employment at Calcutta. The question, however, is far too important for such summary treatment, and we reserve its further consideration for a future opportunity.—*Englishman, Nov.* 18.

IN nominating the two officers for the new appointments of Inspector General of Artillery for the Bengal Presidency now sanctioned and filled up, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief recommended Brigadier Swinley, and Colonel J. Brind, C.B., and the government accepted the nomination, and put those officers in orders. The appointment of the latter officers supercedes and passes over Colonel C. S. Reid of the Artillery, who is senior to Colonel Brind; and consequently the latter officer will, so long as he is serving in his own arm of the service, be liable to be inspected and commanded by a junior officer. Colonel Reid, on being passed over in this manner by the Commander-in-Chief, referred his case to the Supreme Government. The Governor-General refused to interfere with the selection of the Commander-in-Chief, on the grounds that he was the best judge in the selection of officers for such commands as those in question, and for purely military appointments generally. But whilst we entirely concur in the advisability of abstaining from interference, such as was solicited, we are nevertheless of opinion, that Colonel Reid's case is a hard one; as we have heard no grounds alleged for his supercession, and he is an old and much-respected officer, who has lost an arm on the field of battle. Those who have been thus maimed in the public service feel the more keenly when they conceive that they have also been injured and wronged in it, and we should be glad to see the government giving some compensating appointment to alleviate the pain that has been caused if not to obviate the apparent injustice done in this case.—*Id., Nov.* 19.

WE are glad to learn that subscriptions are rapidly flowing in towards the Lancashire Relief Fund. The Committee have been indefatigable in promoting the object in view, and arrangements have been perfected for securing the co-operation of influential gentlemen, native and European, throughout Bengal. We hope in the course of a few days to be in a position to announce that a very considerable addition to the Fund has been received from the Mofussil. It is intended to make a heavy remittance by the outgoing mail.—*Hurkaru, Nov.* 18.

THE case of Lieutenant Louis D'Aguilar Jackson who stands charged with the murder of a native, by flogging him to death, has been more or less prominently before the public since his arrest in July last. The delay in bringing this officer to trial has arisen from a doubt which existed as to the proper course to be pursued, that is, as to whether Lieutenant Jackson ought to be made over for trial to the Civil authorities, or be tried by Court-Martial. A long correspondence between the Military and the Government has taken place, and as a consequence much dealy has been caused. It has been at length decided that the prisoner shall be tried at Mooltan, where he now is, by Court-Martial, and instructions have been issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directed to the General officer Commanding the Lahore division to assemble the Court to meet during the last week of this month. Lieutenant Jackson has, we understand, secured the service of a leading barrister from Bombay to conduct his defence. We learn from a contemporary that Major Nicolls, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, has died, but but there are three other European witnesses, "each of whom from their respective compounds, and without communication one with another, saw the assault committed." The native servants who assisted, or stood by during the time the flogging was inflicted, are in prison, charged with being accessories to the murder. In the event of the defence calling upon these men as witnesses for their case, it is understood that the Crown will admit them as Queen's evidence, but should it not be required they will be put upon their trial before the Ordinary Civil Courts. We have studiously avoided direct reference to this case, pending the trial; and it is not our intention to discuss its bearings until it has been disposed of by the competent authorities. Any discussion at present would be obviously unfair to the prisoner.—*Id. Nov.* 19.

WE hear that the old question of abolishing the Board of Revenue has again revived, and the Government of India, a few days ago, enquired of the Government of Bengal whether the scheme proposed cannot be carried into effect immediately. All the papers and correspondence connected with the aforesaid proposition are now before the Lieutenant-Governor, who has been requested to make a report on the subject. It is rumoured that on the abolition of the Board, if it takes place at all, another Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department, with a staff of Assistants, will be appointed to manage all Revenue affairs of this Presidency.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN TOYNBEE'S LECTURE.

AT the leture last evening Captain Toynbee first treated of the peculiarities of a sailor's life, and how he has to thank his profession for the reckless way in which the weaknesses of human nature are blazed forth to the world, by his stepping on shore after months of restraint, with plenty of ready money, and nothing to do. These circumstances not only ruin him, but those who live as parasites on him, leading him off into a continuous course of vice from the instant he lands until his money is gone. By improving the British sailor, the large class of those who live on his hard-earned wages will be forced into a more honest way of life. The speaker then went to say, that Commanders and Officers of ships, having sailors under their eye, apart from their temptations, might do much for them; especially if they showed, by studying their comforts, that they really wished to make them happy; that owners of ships might also do much by liberal provisions, building Sailors' Homes and getting up a fund for old and disabled seamen; and that sailors could be much helped towards avoiding evil if they would read and write, &c.; so that it would be well for Commanders and Officers to get up schools and readings amongst the men both at sea and in port. Captain Toynbee then proceeded to show 2*ndly*,—That they going to sea, the main-stay, the *house-band* as Trench explains husband, is taken from a sailor's family. He loses that great boon,—a companion always ready to rejoice when he rejoices, and to weep when he weeps; while his wife and children lose their natural protector, and are cast out into the dirtiest and most vicious parts of the wide world. It is hoped then that the wise and good amongst our countrymen and countrywomen will picture to themselves the real sufferings of these men and their families, and do what they can to protect them from some of their trials by providing good homes for *married* sailors, supplied with baths, wash-houses, &c., and under the management of a master and mistress, who will help and advise them in their troubles;—and this not to be a *charity*, as experience has shown that respectable Model Lodging Houses pay a fair rent to their owners.

The 3rd head was, that there is no general fund to which sailors can subscribe for the support of their disabled and aged of their widows and orphans. Captain Toynbee was of opinion that sailors would prefer making up a lump sum to giving a regular yearly subscription, which does not suit their irregular wanderings; that if Government would have careful calculations made showing how much could be given yearly to an old or disabled sailor, who had made up a sum of £40 or £50 or £60 and so on, and in case of death, how much to his widow and orphans, sailors would begin young, and try to make a handsome provision for their old age, or for their families. That sailors are well able to provide for themselves, is shown by the fact that agricultural labourers who receive lower wages, and have to provide their own food, and lodging often have large sums accumulated in Benefit Clubs.

The 4*th* part of the lecture called attention to sailors being so far removed from the ordinary means of religion while at sea, that they are often dependant for spiritual as well as physical health on their Commanders and Officers. How important then for these gentlemen to consider their responsibilities, to throw aside all self-confidence, and humbly look to our Saviour for strength to convert every Christian sailor into a moral life-boat, ready to help his fellow-sailors from those abysses of sin ready to swallow up his soul! but of which alas! we think with more complacency than we do of angry seas about to swallow up the body.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.—*Id.*

BANGALORE.

FROM BANGALORE TO OOTACAMUND.—If any one in Bangalore wishes to pay a visit to the Blue Mountains, his first care is to obtain a transit, which, when packed and yoked to a pair of bullocks, assumes the distinction of his residence for the next 48 hours. These transits might be better constructed than they are, but it is wonderful how with only two springs, their jolting is so little that eating and drinking and reading can be carried on in them with scarcely any inconvenience. Once fairly started, the traveller has time to stow away his luggage and make himself comfortable before called upon to observe the peculiarities of nature around him. From Bangalore to Mysore, the country is one continuous undulation, the road good, and a constant recurrence of villages. Several rocks, and groups of rocks are passed, many of them of singular formation, and some with temples on them. These temples are called *Gally Goprum*, or wind spires, from their exposed position we presume. Bungalows are placed at convenient distances, perhaps too convenient, for it is seldom that rest and refreshment are required before a distance of at least 40 miles has been run. The favorite bungalow is that at Muddoor, where the proximity of a large village and bazaar insures a tolerably good breakfast or dinner. The next favored resort is the Mysore bungalow, situated quite out of the town in a free and open country, with the French rocks in view. These rocks, as well as all others passed on the way, appear to be secondary to the Chamandy Hill in Mysore, which rises to an elevation of five hundred feet. As between Mysore and Goondoolpet some 40 miles further on, no other rocks or hills occur, the Chamandy Hill was probably the next grand stroke of the convulsion which threw up the Western ghauts, till it spent itself in the abortions close to Bangalore. On the top of Chamandy Hills. there is a bungalow supposed to be above fever range, but nothing of the sort. It constitutes, however, the summer resort of the superintendent and his family, if he has any, and possesses no end of small chambers constructed by some old resident with an object best known to himself. There are besides a temple, formerly the scene of human sacrifices, and a village. A flight of steps now in very bad repair, leads to the summit of the hill. It is said that there are a thousand steps, and that in times when idolatry raged more rampantly than it does at present, a sheep used to be slaughtered on each step in propitiation of the Chamandy diety. Two small feet carved on a stone at the base of the staircase are intended to represent the understandings of the goddess, and midway is a colossal bull, the sharp outlines of which have been considerably impaired by time and weather.

In Mysore there is quite enough to occupy a sight-loving visitor for a whole day. There is the menagerie, the Rajah's summer palace, the palace proper with the tigers and their cubs in its vicinity, the circus and stud of Mr. Hillier, and a pair of tame young elephants which have been taught to perform a series of most extraordinary tricks. A burial place devoted to the reception of the remains of the deceased wives of the present Prince, contains some finely executed tombs of a very unique style of architecture, and is also well worth seeing, but a Christian is only permitted to take a distant view from the arch of a covered gateway leading to the enclosure. The fort, in which the palace occupied by the Rajah is situated, is dirty and filthy in the extreme, but it is singularly exempt from cholera and other epedimics when raging outside, and what is still more remarkable is, that the musquitoes which prevail in millions, and infest every nook and corner in and out of the fort, never attempt to enter the palace!

Shortly after leaving Mysore the town or village of Nunjengode is reached. The place takes its name from one *Nunja*, who built a *goody*, or temple. There is here a fine bungalow belonging to the Mysore Commission, and rather romantically placed on the banks of a river. It is not however open to the public. A few miles out of Nunjengode, on the way to Goondoolpet, a region of palm-trees sets in and occupies an immense extent of ground. The absence of hills is striking, and the road is almost level. At Goondoolpet, from *Goondool*, hollow, and *pettah*, village, there is a travellers' bungalow which seems to mark the limits of civilization in this direction, for in the bungalows which follow, it is with the utmost difficulty that any palatable refreshment can be obtained, tea and coffee being luxuries which neither Bandipore nor Theppa Cadoo are in a position to produce. These are in fact two vast forests, flourishing on high rising grounds, one towering above the other, and in reality nothing more than introductory ghauts to the stupendous chain of the Neilgherries. Bandipore is derived from *bundy*, cart, and *ooroo*, village, it having been once the resort of all the carts traversing this part of the country; and Theppa Cadoo means "boat forest" or jungle, the term *Theppa* implying boat, and *Cadoo* as we need scarcely tell our readers, jungle. But however the use of boats may have been in former times required in travelling through Theppa Cadoo, no such conveyance is at present necessary. It is seldom or never the halting place of travellers from its reputed feverishness, and although Bandipore has a similar reputation, it forms a convenient bivouac for sportsmen who resort to it for the capital shooting to be had in the neighbourhood. It was here that the late Captain Hancock expired from injuries inflicted on him by a tiger he had shot. Bandipore possesses some admirable sites for coffee cultivation, but the dread of fever has hitherto kept away planters.

Passing through Bandipore and Theppa Cadoo, and arriving at Segoor, the foot of the ghaut of that name is reached. An additional pair of bullocks is now yoked to the transit, and the driver seating himself on the pole urges the animals up the steep ascent. Both by moon and sunlight the Segoor pass has many charms which throw the more bluff and wild scenery of the Coonoor ghaut into the shade. As the traveller rises, the extensive area of the Neilgherry and Koonda mountains opens out to his view, and many sylvan spots are observed investing a secluded life amongst them with the ideal bliss which mountain landscape is so peculiarly calculated to impart. The "late residence" of the traveller eventually stops at Ootacamund, and to use the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "curtains, carpets, and fires," lead him to suppose himself "at home."—*Neilgherry Star, Nov.* 19.

MADRAS.

AT last the long-promised "first vessel" of the *Messageries Imperiales* Company has made its appearance in our roads. The fares are, we believe, first class Rs. 1,100, second class Rs. 900, third class Rs 450. The first and second class passengers share the same table, &c., and the only difference is in the dimension of their respective cabin room. A single cabin is alloted to two first class, and to four second class passengers. This is a manifest advantage over the P. and O. ships, for friends often travel home from India in pairs, and the natural objection to share our sleeping room with utter strangers is thus got rid of. There are unfortunately some people for whom soap and water have few charms, and who bear about with them odours of stale tobacco and brandy and water. Such an unpleasant traveller will not have the opportunity of inflicting the misery of several weeks close companionship on three of his fellows, so frequently in the French as in the P. and O. ships. The commissariat is to be conducted, we are informed, *à l'Anglaise*, a piece of intelligence which we record with satisfaction, as the prospect of existing on two meals per diem, and drinking Bordeaux of the calibre of very small bear for several weeks, is not exhilarating to the British imagination. It is probable that the British palate will be consulted on this side of Egypt, but if the system is to be adopted in the Mediterranean ships of the *Messageries Imperiales* Company, it will necessitate an entire change in their present commissariat arrangements of those vessels.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Nov.* 22.

PESHAWUR.

A LETTER from an Officer at Peshawur of a late date was placed at our disposal yesterday, and we are glad to be in a position to announce that no cases of Cholera had occurred for some days previous to the 10th instant and that there was every reason to believe that it had wholly disappeared. The men under treatment in hospital were slowly becoming convalescent.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 19.

THIBET.

WE hear from Thibet, by way of Nepaul, that the two Lamas are now fighting with each other for the supremacy. One of them has asked the aid of the Chinese, the other has sought the help of the Nepaulese ruler. We shall shortly have particulars of the political situation, in those quarters, which is not without interest for our government.—*Englishman, Nov.* 19.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

WE have been silent about the news which have reached us for the last week or two, from the region of those unholy Jynteahs and Cosseahs whom Brigadier Showers went up to settle accounts with; and only so shortly since received the approving congratulations of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal upon the efficiency of said settlement. But matters are arriving too rapidly at what we predicted they must come to, for us to be longer silent, consistently with our public duty, even though our version of the state of affairs should dim the glories of the late Jynteah Field Force, and throw shadows athwart the roseate hues of the Lieutenant Governor's cabinet picture of "All Serene in the Hill Country." Matters wear an aspect so little serene at Cherra Poonjee, that in the beginning of the present month, most of the residents having left the station for different places of more security and comfort, and the officers off to Jowai with the main body of the troops, the unlucky remainder have been in a state of panic so far as regards the women, and something very like it even in the sterner sex. The force at the station on the 8th of November, was the fifty rank and file of the 44th N. I., under command of two Lieutenants; and some of the wiser of the inhabitants not unnaturally consider that, in the present state of the Hill districts, and in view of the insolent assurance of the Jynteahs, such a limitation of our force is very like a temptation to those amiable parties to come down in numbers and plunder the station. A body of from two to three hundred of them were known to have come down to Bhoolagunj at the foot of Hills, and after prowling about there for several days, they made an attack on Tharria Ghaut on the morning of the 8th instant, plundered it, killed two men, and destroyed the furniture and other property of two resident gentlemen. On the previous evening, it had been reported in Cherra that the rebels intended this attack on Tharria, and a party of the 44th N. I., with some men of the Police corps, in all about forty men, were sent of under command of Captain Worsley, of the Police, to intercept them. When the news arrived in the morning at Cherra, of the success of the rebel raid, the detachment of the 44th was sent down, and the station left with not a trained soldier of any sort in it, excepting the four or five sentries on guard at the jail, the hospital, and the magazine. In the evening, however, they were reinforced by a hundred men sent up as a guard for the Commissioner, Major Houghton. But the first news of the assault and plunder had been brought up to Cherra by the dâk man who was actually chased by the rebels and had to leave the high road and get up by another route. Considering how well informed their scouts keep the Hill men, and how ill-advised our authorities seem to be, on the other hand, of their movements, we wonder with whom would have lain the responsibility of a disaster, had the rebels flushed with their success at Tharria pushed on at once to Cherra? We wait, with what patience we may, some evidence that our government are in earnest in their determination to protect our frontiers from the incursions of untutored savages, who may, perhaps, after a few sharp lessons, come something nearer to the civilized sort of enemies which, according to the present policy, our rulers would appear to believe them already to be. The consequences of these petty triumphs of marauding savages are far more serious in their ultimate influence, than are involved in the individual losses and public disgrace which they immediately entail.—*Englishman, Nov.* 18.

INDIAN PRESS.

MEDICAL MEMORIAL.

(From the Englishman, Nov. 15.*)*

FIVE private medical practitioners in Bombay, whose practice has, probably for reasons best known to themselves, fallen off, have memorialised the Governor against allowing such "unqualified persons" as apothecaries and ex-students of the Medical College, none of whom hold diplomas to practice. The Governor replies—

"Had you grounded your case on any injury to the public, arising from the practice of Medicine and Surgery by uneducated or unskilful persons, you would at least have shown cause for enquiry. But you indicate, as the object of your Memorial, the exclusion, from private practice, of men who, to much training in the way of regular medical education have added long and approved practical training in the public hospitals, high official and professional character during prolonged service, and a large measure of public confidence, as shown by the alleged extent of their non-official practice.

"A prohibition to such men to practice, in such a community as that of Bombay, could not, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be defended in the interests of the public, or of humanity to the poor and ignorant."

And the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals, in answer to their complaint, says, "It is true these gentlemen have not received the diploma of the Grant Medical College, because the regulations of the service do not require it; but they passed through regular course of study during three years in that institution, and were pronounced qualified to act in professional emergencies." One of these gentlemen has spent twenty-four years of his life in the service, fourteen of which were spent in the Bombay hospital, where he had the opportunity of seeing disease in every variety of form; and as the Chief Medical Inspector says, it should be rather a source of satisfaction than regret to find that knowledge, acquired by long years of study and observation, should be made available for the benefit of the community as well as for the personal advantage of themselves. The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals gives similar testimony and says that he cannot see why they should not be allowed to engage in any occupation which does not interfere with their public duty. Of one of the gentlemen memorialised against, the Inspector General says "he has become so able a practitioner that I should be perfectly willing to put myself in his hands if I required medical attendance;" so much for the unqualified. What are the peculiar qualifications of the qualified? First on the list is Doctor Hugh Miller who, in the Bombay Almanacs of 1856-7-9, is styled Surgeon and Dentist, and we find him also a director of a Bank and other Joint Stock undertakings. Doctor Somerville was, in 1859, Doctor Miller's partner, and probably did the medical part of the business, while the latter attended to teeth and Companies. Doctor Seitz seems first to have practiced in Bombay in 1859; Doctor McDougal in or after 1860; and Doctor Diver about the same period. This includes all the memorialists, and we are certainly at a loss to see why these five gentlemen, who, with the exception of the Joint Stock firm, are but new arrivals in Bombay, should attempt to monopolise the practice of that city to the exclusion of men who, it is certified upon eminent authority, are competent to do the same. They may probably say it is none of our business to enquire, and should be left to the *Bombay* journals. They may be strictly right, but a Surgeon Dentist or an Accoucher, if he happens to attend one's own family, is not to be trifled with, and our Bombay contemporaries may be excused from making any remarks upon the subject; with us it is a public duty, and free from dangers of the kind indicated.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(From the Madras Times, Nov. 19.*)*

WE have more than once endeavoured to make our readers acquainted with the movements which have from time to time taken place, and with the projects which have been instituted with a view to the improvement of Steam Navigation, between India and England, and also of our local communications. This is a subject which we feel to be of so vital an importance to the future of this country, and to the welfare of the community in general, with whom any means which either shortens the distance, so to speak, or reduces the expense of reaching "Home" will always be a subject of the greatest interest, that we need hardly apologise for again asking them to follow us while we take a rapid glance at some further information which has been laid upon our table. We refer to the new line of English Steamers which are about to ply in the Mediterranean between Ancona, Corfu and Alexandria. A contract has already been entered into by the Italian Government with the well-known firm of Messrs. Palmer Brothers of Newcastle, for the conveyance of Mails between the above ports, by fast and first class steamers, and we may soon expect to get our letters, if sent by the new route, bearing dates thirty hours later than the latest possible time we could receive them by the P. and O. Mails, via Marseilles. In the course of say twelve months, or eighteen at the farthest, this saving of time will be much increased by the opening of the Railway between Ancona and Brindisi. Then the Mails could leave England sixty hours after the Marseilles Express, and would be in time to catch the Indian Mail at Alexandria; or in returning, leave it at the same place, and reach England sixty hours sooner. This line of steamers, although worked under an Italian name, that of the "Societa Italiana di Navigazione Adriatica Orientale," and under the Italian Government; but with English Captains and Officers, has been greatly approved of by the British Government, who will as soon as it is actually at work, test its efficiency by sending an Express Indian Mail. A home contemporary furnishes us with an account of the completion and trial trip of the first steamer of this line the *Cairo*, and the second, the *Brindisi*, has just been launched. The fittings of these Steamers are excellent, and there has been no pains or expense spared to make them formidable rivals of the P. and O. Company. The speed of the *Cairo*, under light pressure was 12½ knots per hour, and her tonnage is 900. The route to be adopted by mails and passengers is one which will afford much gratification to the latter. Arrangements will, we understand be made, to allow those who choose, a stay of a few days at each place of interest in the route, while those who adopt it, with a view to the saving of time, will accompany the Mails. The route will be as follows:—From London we pass through Paris down to Caloz, at which place the Italian lines commence, and from thence to the foot of Mount Cenis. Here arrangements have been made to carry passengers over the Mountain, in conveyances expressly built for the purpose, in seven to eight hours. From Suza we reach Ancona by a continuous line of Railway, passing through Bologna, Parma, and Modena. The only break in the line is at Mount Cenis, and this will be removed in a few years by the completion of a tunnel now in course of construction.

Looking at this project as it now stands, we think there is every probability of its receiving the support of a very large number of people, and we hear that Agents in Madras, and the principal cities of this country, will be authorised to book passengers through from Alexandria to London, at fares to be calculated on so moderate a scale, that they will offer considerable inducements. The progress that the Calcutta and Burmah Company have made in these seas, and the undoubted success they have obtained, leads us to hope that they will not be backward in taking up the communication between Suez and Baypore. We are sure that there is still room for a third Company, if well arranged, and such a line as we have pointed out, we have no doubt the Imperial Government would support at its commencement.

The "Messageries Imperiales" are no longer a thing of the future, and we hope soon to see them with a large number of Steamers plying in these seas. We observe in a recent number of the Official *Moniteur* of Pondicherry, that the French Government have granted to the above Company, and also to the Burmah Company, the freedom from Port and other dues at that Port. Would it not be advisable were our Government to adobt a similar policy? By removing all these obstacles to frequent and regular steam communication they would do much towards opening up the resources of the country, and encouraging capitalists to turn their attention towards us; and the loss would only be a trifling one, compared to the state of things this policy would bring about.

The Council of the Governor-General has already sanctioned the Calcutta and Burmah Company's branch line, now running on the Malabar Coast between Beypore and Bombay, touching at the Coast ports, and we understand it is now endeavouring to arrange with the same Company for bi-monthly communication on this Coast. We wish this enterprising Company every success; they are now sending really first class ships amongst us. One the *India*, has already been in our roads, two others are on their way round the Cape, and two more are nearly built and will be out in these waters in a few months.

We called the attention of the public some months ago to the "Through Traffic" which was about being established between the Eastern and Western Coasts via the Madras Railway. We hear this is likely to fall to the ground in consequence of the unwillingness shown by the Railway authorities to make definite arrangements for the conveyance of goods. They seem to lose sight of the fact that unless this trade is fostered, it is one which will never exist and that they, together with the Calcutta and Burmah Company will lose the benefit to be obtained by a little judicious concession. There is an old saying that "half a loaf is better than none;" but this the Railway Company do not seem either to appreciate, or to believe it. We trust however that this strange short-sightedness may soon give way to such a liberal policy as is expected by the public, and absolutely necessary to the acceleration of our English Mails.

THE ROAD.

(From the Sindian, Nov. 15.*)*

THERE is one peculiarity of the native character which has hitherto escaped the attention of Ethnologists. We allude to the inability of both Hindoos and Mussulmans in spite of the constant teachings of experience, to comprehend fully the uses and requirements of common roads, and their stolid determination to employ those useful public works for purposes of self-destruction. This curious mental disease is confined to no one class of the native community;—it affects alike the wealthy Bunyan, rolling along the centre of a crowded thoroughfare like a virulent ghee dubbar, the and cleanly Parsee, and the half-naked cooly. The expression of countenance assumed by such pedestrians when a loud shout from yourself or your syce, draws their attention to the fact that wheeled vehicles or riders do occasionally pass at a dangerous speed along streets and metalled highroads, is familiar to every one whose avocations compel him todrive or ride over Indian thoroughfares; and is clearly indicative of the peculiar form of insanity to which we have just drawn attention. Although he may pass along it every day in his life—although on numberless occasions he may have been thrown prostrate by passing vehicles, or had the small of his back invaded by the knees of irritated horsemen,—a native is to the end of his days, so far as our observations extend, unable to realize the fact that the centre of a road is intended for the use of vehicles and riders, and that he might secure his own personal safety by walking at the side. He will however do anything rather than that. If he is one of a company, he and his comrades form a line right across the breadth of the road-way, and cheerfully rearrange their shattered ranks, when temporarily disorganized by the passage of a carriage or horse. If he is by himself, he pursues the even tenor of his way along the centre of the thoroughfare, undismayed by the noise and bustle around him and unconscious of being at all in the road. If you wish to avoid running over him, and getting hauled up for manslaughter, owing to a loose strap in your harness striking the wayfarer in the region of the spleen, you are obliged to commence shouting,—nay sometimes fairly screaming,—some twenty yards before you reach him. Your first cries are unheeded:—such trifling matters as a frantic adjuration to get out of the way, are every day occurrences to our philosopher,—so he plods along in calm indifference until your horse's nose is within a yard of his back. Even then he does not always consider it necessary to turn round, but occasionally gives an insane jump, so as to place himself just in the side to which you are swerving, and in a comfortable position for being run over. A pull up of course is necessary, generally followed, we are sorry to say, by the use of exceedingly energetic language on the part of the driver, which is received with unruffled equanimity by the pedestrian. If he does turn round, the effect, at least to persons newly arrived in the country, is extremely amusing, although it somewhat loses its piquancy by repetition. Watch the face of the first Bunyan you overtake in your drive to-day, at the moment when after having screamed yourself hoarse, you are just giving it up as a bad job, and resigning yourself to your fate. As he looks behind him to discover if possible the meaning of the disturbing noise in his rear, the expression of his countenance is one of unmitigated surprise that wheeled vehicles or horses should ever be seen in such an extraordinary place. It is too much to suppose that he never saw a carriage before, but it is evident that he believes the open country or perhaps the sea itself, to be the proper habitat for such machines when in rapid motion. Mixed with this expression of idiotic surprise is one of annoyance that he should be expected to get out of the way of such abominable contrivances, and when to these is added a considerable dash of fear, the effect, as he shuffles awkwardly to one side, and submits to become the victim of circumstances which he can neither understand nor control, is ludicrous in the extreme.

The peculiar form of monomania to which we have just alluded is we believe incurable, by any means short of transporting the entire population of India, a few hundreds at a time, to London, and setting them to walk daily along the whole length of the Strand and Fleet street: but the inability of the native mind to comprehend the requirements of civilization, in the matter of highways, is exemplified in another form to which we think a corrective might easily be applied. It would surely be not impossible for the peons and policemen who are stationed along the most crowded parts of our principal thoroughfares, to induce the drivers of native vehicles to attend to the paradoxical little rule familiar to every English schoolboy, and keep to their own side of the road. As we explained on another occasion, when making a few brief remarks upon this subject, the only rule with which a native hackery driver is acquainted, is to keep on the best part of the road, especially if it lead him to the centre, but under all circumstances to scramble as quickly as possible out of the way of "Sahibs," whether riding or driving. Now the consistency with which he adheres to this system, renders us hopeful that even the degraded hackery-walla is susceptible of improvement, and might be induced to become rather less of a public nuisance, if he only knew how. Our opinion is strengthened by the fact, that drivers of hack passenger gharries *are* acquainted with the rule which insists upon vehicles invariably keeping to the left side of the road, although it must be conceded that they do not always attend thereto, and we believe that it would be found not altogether an impossibility to drive the same regulation into the obtuse brains of the peons whose special business it is to direct the traffic. At all events the experiment might be tried. At present these men are simply a nuisance; they either sit on a cotton bale, half asleep and doing nothing, or else on being appealed to, they make confusion worse confounded by frantic attempts at all hazards to make room for a Sahib's gharry. The matter is not helped by such Europeans as only think of getting past, and abuse the native drivers for being in the way, whether they are on the right side of the road or not. Where this practice discontinued, and the rule of the road clearly explained to the peons, as we think it might easily be, we should have much less reason to complain than at present of the crowded state of our thoroughfares, and the annoyance and loss of time and temper involved in driving along them.

ENGLISH PRESS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PRUSSIA.

(From the Times, Oct. 17.)

We must wait for some days, perhaps for some weeks before the consequences of the Prussian *coup d'état* can be fully understood. The first effect of such an act of power is to stun and numb the society on which it is inflicted. It is easy to understand that when the Royal Message informed the assembled Deputies that the Sovereign would "wield the public affairs outside the conditions prescribed by the Constitution," and when, accordingly, the Session was summarily and prematurely closed, both President and deputies left the place as quietly as if it had been an ordinary prorogation. Men must have time for any feeling except astonishment, and though no one could doubt that the throne had ventured on a serious act of violence, yet the results of it, and the proper course to be taken in such an emergency, were matters for at least a night of reflection. As far as we can judge, the first feeling, that this is a conflict for the existence of Constitutional Government in Prussia, has gathered strength with every hour. On every side the conduct of the King is compared with the unfortunate invasion of French liberty by Charles X., or with another and more successful usurpation a few years since. It is even anticipated by some, though we know not for what reasons, that an appeal to universal suffrage will be made to obtain a ratification of the King's policy. Though we cannot doubt that this suspicion has only arisen from the similarity of the events of 1862 in Prussia to those of 1851, and from the growing fashion of asking for every abrupt change the sanction of a plebiscite, yet the very idea shows how much importance is attached in Prussia and abroad to the *coup d'état* of King William.

The last proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies were spirited, yet dignified. The members seem to have been excited to the utmost by the vote of the Upper House, and to have felt that the time had come to cease from debating questions of detail, and to defend the great principle of taxation through representation. In the matter of the Budget there were, of course, differences of opinion. Though the sense of the Lower House was clearly in favour of economy, there was a respectable minority which was disposed for a compromise, and which would have given the King pretty nearly all he wanted. But from the time that the Herrenhaus overrode the decision of the Deputies there was but one feeling in the Chamber. It was no longer a question of so many million thalers more or less. That had been decided when the Budget was discussed in the usual manner. Though some of the Deputies might think that their fellows had acted with too great parsimony, yet the reformed Budget was the decision of their branch of the Legislature, and they were determined to stand by it. The Chamber met amid great excitement, yet with a steady purpose and almost complete unanimity. The President read a letter from the Upper House notifying the resolution to which that Assembly had come. He then said that the consent of the Chamber was necessary to enable him to reject a resolution which, with a firm conviction, he believed to be contrary to the Constitution. Resolutions were then proposed to the effect that the votes of the Upper House were contrary to the evident sense and to the letter of the Constitution; that they must consequently be regarded as null and of no essential value; that the Government could derive no rights from them; that the Government remained under the obligation of settling the expenses of 1862 conformably to the Constitution; and, coming to matters of detail, that the Government has not the right to dispose of credits rejected by the resolution of the Chamber, "especially as regards the supplementary expenses resulting from the increase of the army, and that by so doing it would violate Articles 62 and 99 of the Constitution."

Subsequently a resolution embodying all these principles was voted unanimously by 237 members, the unanimity being caused by the retirement of M. Von Bonin, one of the Royalist party, and seven of his friends. It thus appears that in the Lower House a vote deliberately censuring the conduct of the other House, and giving a solemn warning to the Government, was practically adopted by a majority of 237 to 8. Within a few hours the members of both Houses were summoned, and the Royal Message was read by Count Bismark-Schönhausen. It is long and, considering the occasion and the impatience of the hearers, somewhat verbose. After the usual fashion, it touches on a variety of unimportant matters before it comes to that which was in everybody's mind. Conventions with Japan and Siam, reforms in the post office, military arrangements concluded with Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Waldeck are paraded before the memory of the Deputies, and then the King comes to the great subject of his Constitutional relations with his Legislature. His opinions on his own rights and the duties of his people are such as to make us ask why he thought fit to tell the Deputies about the post-office and the military conventions, or why he summoned them at all. If he can govern without them, if on every difference between the two Houses of Legislature the will of the Government is to have the force of law, what reason can there be to trouble a number of private gentlemen with the minor details of administration? "The Government of His Majesty the King," says the Royal Message, "would be guilty of a serious forgetfulness of its duties if, conformably to the resolution of the Chamber, at the price of abandoning the considerable sacrifices it has made and to the detriment of the power of Prussia, it were to retract the reform of the constitution of the army, accomplished in conformity with former votes of the national representation." In other words, the King's Government would forget its duties if it limited the numbers and the cost of the troops it maintains to what has been sanctioned by the public body with which is supposed, in Constitutional countries, to rest the power of deciding such questions. The King, taking advantage of what he calls former votes in favour of army reform, asserts his right to keep up an army of 205,000 men instead of 140,000 to maintain three years as the term of service, when the Chamber would reduce it to two; and, in fine, to raise as many troops as he pleases and spend on them as much money as he likes. The Royal theory is that the King is the guardian of Prussian honour, that it is his duty and his indefeasible right to support such a force as he may judge necessary for her, and that the utmost limit to which the right of a popular Chamber can extend is to regulate the means by which the necessary funds are to be obtained. The high privilege of the Lower House in Prussia is to find the money for its King. How the money shall be extracted from the pockets of the people, how each burden is to be borne, how often the weight may be shifted from one shoulder to another, and whether such a tax shall be paid into the right hand or the left,—all these are matters within the cognizance of the Legislature. But that they should venture to decide on the previous question—namely, whether the money shall be spent at all—is an unpardonable offence. The King goes on to say that the Budget "as decreed by the Chamber of Representatives, having been rejected by the Chamber of Lords on the ground of insufficiency, the Government of His Majesty is under the necessity of wielding the public affairs outside the conditions of the Constitution." The only thing to admire in this paragraph is its extraordinary candour. In this the King keeps up the tradition of his House, which has always been that the Prussian States are a sacred charge, which the Sovereign must govern to the best of his own knowledge, and defend to the utmost of his strength, without caring for the adverse opinion of his own subjects or foreigners. It all matters connected with the army we have little doubt that King William has made up his mind to be absolute, and he evidently does not hesitate to tell his subjects that in the most forcible language. The reply of the Deputies and of their constituents has yet to come. It is said that the Liberal representatives will be received with enthusiasm by the places which have sent them to the Legislature. If the nation be as unanimous as its Chamber, if Prussia declares energetically that it does not value these high theories of paternal government, it is possible that even the bold King William may have to retreat.

SWINDLING LOAN SOCIETIES.

(From the Express, Oct. 18.)

The London swindler has tried many schemes for feeding upon ignorant victims, but none have probably fed him so well as the sham Loan Societies. By starting on the assumption that one-half of the world are fools, and that a large proportion of that half are generally in want of money, he has been able to extract the largest amount of plunder with the least possible amount of risk. Without the courage of the burglar, or the physical strength of the garrotter, he has arrived at far more profitable results by merely dodging behind a screen. Under cover of the "Good Samaritan Loan and Discount Association," or some title likely to inspire equal hope and confidence, he has attracted unwary dupes from every quarter of the country. With a little capital, no scruples, and a large share of low cunning, he has founded a business which nothing seems able to destroy. Exposure may follow upon exposure with little or no effect. Persistent prosecutions may secure one member of the gang, but another springs up directly to supply his place. Victims wearied by paying "inquiry fees" which bear no fruit may be taught prudence in time, or may learn it from heavier losses and the warnings of magistrates, but still a fresh flock is always ready to be fleeced. A certain number of weak but respectable people seem to have formed themselves into a society for the encouragement of scoundrels, and we can, therefore, hardly wonder that swindlers increase and thrive. It appears from a hundred cases brought forward in the course of the year that such swindlers have only to ask and to have. They merely shake the boughs and the willing fruit drops into their ready mouths. They enjoy an unwholesome security, because the law is uncertain, because prosecutions are expensive, and because people who have been swindled often object to be paraded as dupes.

A swindling loan transaction has this peculiarity, by which it may be detected in its earliest stages: the lender always wishes to borrow or receive, the borrower always wishes to give or lend. The founders of "Good Samaritan Loan Offices" appear quite as often in the back alleys of the money market as "struggling tradesmen," requiring a little timely assistance, as they do as benevolent "capitalists" ready to give a little assistance. The "make up" is different, but the object is the same. The "struggling tradesman" has always pressing need of ten or twenty pounds to meet a bill, to extend his business, or to purchase a beneficial lease; he is always willing to give a five or ten pound bonus if accommodated with this money for a fortnight or three weeks; and to deposit property with the lender worth four times as much as the required loan. He offers from six to twelve hundred per cent. per annum, with excessive security, and advertises almost daily in various forms for tenders. That his advertisements succeed we are bound to believe, because of their regular appearance, and that his "security" is hollow we are also bound to believe, unless the ordinary conditions of business are reversed in these transactions. The security may be pawn-tickets representing fancy values, or it may be that class of "property" which glitters on the counters of mock-auction marts; but in any case the "struggling tradesman," who always dates from post-offices under the the veil of initials, is sure to come out of the transaction a considerable winner.

When the "struggling tradesman" comes forward in the character of a "capitalist"—the manager of a "Good Samaritan Loan Office," and a dispenser of loans—he always reverses this process. He entertains no application for help without a deposit to pay for all the necessary inquiries as to the respectability of the applicant, &c. As two or more sureties are generally demanded, this gives an excuse for extracting more fees to pay for inquiries touching the securities, and it is almost needless to say that these inquiries never prove satisfactory. The applicants for loans are generally dismissed with letters declining their propositions with thanks, and they may think themselves fortunate if the swindle proceeds no further. Sometimes the "capitalist," however, is encouraged to extract much more from his victims by promising the loan on receiving a prepayment of the first year's interest. This is only when the "Good Samaritan Office" is very unskilfully and greedily managed, and it nearly always leads to such an exposure as our Police Reports contained yesterday evening. The case brought before Mr. Selfe may be taken as an illustration of the system, and we may be excused for again describing it, although the prisoners are not yet tried, as the facts were very clearly proved for the prosecution.

A Loan Society, trading under the very presentable title of the "Richard's Estate Fund Association," at 23, Richard-street, Limehouse, had advertised such a tempting plan of business in various country newspapers that its managers often received thirty or forty letters a-day from country applicants. Some of these letters, it is presumed, contained the preliminary remittances, so necessary in dealing with Loan offices, real or pretended; but some of the applicants objected to pay fees for airy nothings, and, being members of a Trade Protection Society, they combined to prosecute. To show the vitality of swindling, and the varied shapes it assumes, the same gang were exposed more than a year ago when trading under the assumed name of "R. Bevan and Co." This time upon being raked out of their new office the hopeful fraternity of capitalists is found to consist of a laundress, a widow, a bill-sticker, a regular Holywell-street tradesman, and a commission agent. The Association is peculiar, and promises neither capital nor intelligence. The neighbourhood from which it hails does not seem favourable for large monetary operations: and yet, aided by one "Dr. Waters," a man who was convicted a few years ago, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour for swindling under pretence of curing deafness and diseases of the ear, it seems to have been tolerably successful. The office, to which all letters for the "Association" were addressed, is described as a "dilapidated tenement," rented at a few shillings a week, in the low part of an obscure suburb: but even with this small expenditure on outward appearances, the receipts of the "Association" must have been very considerable. One correspondent, whose letter was fortunately stopped by the police-officers, sent up thirty pounds as payment of a year's interest in advance on an expected loan of five hundred pounds, and several other letters were intercepted showing how easily people may be defrauded of their money. Post-office orders were generally made payable to "R. H. Twining, Esq.," "Samuel Gilbert," and "W. B. Lindsay," the names under which the association of laundresses, bill-stickers, and commission agents seem chiefly to have traded. In adopting such names the swindlers seem to have imitated an example set them by their criminal betters. It is not many years ago since a great bank, now swallowed up in bankruptcy, was found with a billiard-marker amongst its directors whose name happened to be Baring. The choice of "Bevan and Co.," a well-known and respected banking name was not dictated by mere caprice, and the chief workers of the "Association" were addressed as Samuel Gilbert, W. B. Lindsay, and R. H. Twining, because those names have the ring of the true commercial metal. This is a part of the scheme which doubtless sprang from the fertile brain of "Dr. Waters," and not from the commission agent of Sussex-chambers, or the bill-sticker of Baldwin's-gardens. The gang have had a branch office at 3, Alfred-place, Kentish-town, with another on the Surrey side of the river, and there is no reason, considering the support they have long received, why they should not have had a dozen offices in other parts of London. "Dr. Waters," of course, is not to be found, and in spite of the vigilance of the police may change his protean name once more, and grow fat out of the plunder of another "Association."

The exposure of such a case ought to be something more than a nine days' wonder. It ought to teach those people who are struggling with financial difficulties, and who read the advertisements of loan offices with gloomy interest, that in all cash transactions references are as much required on one side as the other. A company, society or association announces its willingness to advance money on certain terms to those who require it; but that is no proof, by itself, of good faith and commercial standing. The intending borrower of money will do well to shake off a great deal of his humility, and to enter the market more openly with a determination to know whom he is dealing with. If he wants the money for a legitimate purpose, and has fair security to offer, he ought to feel no more ashamed of making his business public than he would if he was buying a cargo of corn or any other useful commodity. Above all, as far as possible, he should avoid secrecy in these loan transactions, as he may often be saved, by consulting a few sensible friends, from falling into the hands of fraudulent conspirators.

THE STATE OF EUROPE: A GLOOMY PICTURE.

(From the Globe.)

The present condition of Europe is not of a nature to suggest pleasant reflections to the lover of peace. Explosive materials are piled up on all sides. Before 1852 the Continent was threatened with anarchy. Since 1852 the friends of order have contrived to produce almost ceaseless strife and turmoil. We have had two great wars, and their "leavings" are still in full fermentation. One result, and it is not the least, has been enormous and costly armaments, rendered necessary by the prevailing uncertainties of the hour. There is not the least prospect of a calmer and sunnier time; on the contrary, appearances justify gloomy forebodings, and no nation can safely relax its vigilance or dispense with its arms. We can well believe with *La France* that the recent change in the Imperial Cabinet, and the changes that may still be made, should be taken as "a fresh and startling proof" of a determination to continue the policy of the last ten years, a policy which it is impossible to calculate with accuracy, but a policy the leading principles of which cannot be concealed. If it meets with the approval of M. de Laguerronniere, in his new character, as defender of the Pope, we may be sure it is inimical to Italy, and, we may add, dangerous to Europe. If it meet, as it must, with the approval of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, we can have no difficulty in divining that it will seek less to do justice to Italy than to promote what are considered by his school to be the interests of France in the disunion or feebleness, not only of Italy, but of all coterminous States. This is not a delightful prospect, because, unless the Italians can make up their minds to wage a peaceful and stubborn conflict with the policy of the imperial cabinet and the Papal court, very disastrous consequences to Italy and Europe may ensue. The Prussian government has added a new element of trouble by adopting as its own a flagrant violation of the constitution. Count Von Bismark begins his career as premierr by an act of violence. It is impossible to suppose that the Prussian people will not take every legal means to repair the injury done to its rights and privileges. Will Count Von Bismark, or rather will the King, pursue his policy to the end? Will he give way, or plunge the nation into war to divert its attention from domestic affairs? If he take the latter course there is the Danish difficulty ready made to his hand, or those larger schemes, hinted at when he talked of working out reform by the sword, may prove to be available. The fact that Count Von Bismark was an admirer of the Emperor Napoleon, is not calculated to promote in Europe a feeling of confidence and security. The small branches of the Eastern question, hitherto dealt with satisfactorily, have not failed to display the real opponents of Turkish improvement. The degree of reform accomplished by the Sultan and his ministers may be inferred pretty correctly from the greater or less activity of certain powers. The Porte has agreed to very fair arrangements with Servia and Montenegro. But it seems Russia, France, and Prussia raise objections. It might be said, if such an argument were available, that the Porte has dealt more justly with Servia than Russia with Poland; and that the Porte does not propose to do in Montenegro so much as France has done in Kabylia and Russia in the Caucasus. We fear the objectors are animated less by a love of the Montenegrins and Servians than by a desire to impede the progress of Turkish reforms. This is an old policy, almost monopolised by Russia until after 1856, when a new hand was put to the plough. What are to be the next developments of the anti-Turkish concord established at Constantinople? The chronic danger of the situation consists not only in the uncertain, but the shify character of the polity of certain courts. There are secret understandings; there are occult intrigues; there is a vigilant watching of opportunities; there is perpetual provocation; supposed representatives of nationalities, sometimes Liberals, sometimes Reactionists, are kept in hand; hopes are raised, and fulfilled only if quite convenient; promises are made and broken; and there is a provident fund of endless reservations. The result is, that the very air is full of unwholesome suspicions, and the nations go about their ordinary business armed to the teeth. The great states, not knowing how soon the terrible scourge of war may fall upon them, prepare, and the small states, intrinsically weak, know but little of the sense of security. This is the result of a policy which plays with nationalities for ambitious ends, and of the stupidities of a trembling conservatism which shrinks from the duty of accomplishing national unanimity by being just and wise. The evil cannot be arrested in its growth by any human power, but that is no reason why thoughtful men should shut their eyes to the facts, nor why nations should not hold themselves prepared to meet the worst that may befall.

Business Announcements.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captian—Turner, Secretary.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.
OFFICE OF THE
BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTYOR.

NEW GOODS.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

The Tailoring Department conducted by MR. BETTS, late Betts and Pagan.

MESSRS. E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As MESSRS. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Babool Tank Road, Mazagon.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

CONDITIONS.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchasers, from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses, and loss, attending the sale, and pay a deposit of 25 per ct.

SALE OF "DHOLLERA COTTON."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of Messrs. Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co., and by order of Messrs. Souza Pinto & Co., 102 Candies of Dhollera Cotton, the bales are lying at Sewjee Nencey & Co.'s and Nursey Kessowjee & Co.'s Cotton Depot, and have been surveyed by Mr. Price of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and Mr. Killick of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

AN AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE. BUGGY, HORSE, &c., AT KALBADAVEE ROAD.

(By order of the owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.)

On TUESDAY, the 2nd prox., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Shop Furniture, Buggy, Horse, &c., (by order of the Owner Ismail Mahomed & Co.) at his shop, Kalbadavee Road, the same comprises Carved Furniture, such as Circular, Dining and Camp Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Camp Cots, Cheffoniers, Pier Tables, Tea-poys, Side Boards, Pridieu and Arm Chairs, Drawing Room and Folding Chairs, Wardrobes, Presses, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Single and Double Hanging Argand Lamps, Dumb Waiters, Screens, Sofa Tables, Music Stands, four-post Bedsteads, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Bathing Tubs, Towel Horses, White and Pink Bordered Dinnerset, Glassware, Carpet Bags, and Sundry Miscellaneous Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One light Buggy, with Chesnut Pony, and Harness.
One Old Buggy.

No. Catalogues and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of Sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of House-keepers and private purchasers.

These Stores Perfumery &c. lately received from London have been expressly prepared for the Bombay Market by the well known purveyor George F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots and an excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on TUESDAY the 2nd December, at half past 12 o'clock, an Invoice of the above consisting of

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medcines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavoring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

The above are on view and names may be registered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh Hams and Cheese by the last Overland Mail.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Reins, Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

A few good Gold Geneva Watches, Venetian Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.

St. Estephe Claret, Champagne in pints, and Gin in cases, of 15 flasks.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's vegetable Hair Wash.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

All Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF SHOLAPORE LINSEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Warehouse of Chutoorbhooj Nursey in Dariathan near Vurneegaddy on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Thucker Nagjee Nutboo, by order of Sham Dewjee Dewraz.

1101 Cwt Sholapore Linseed.

On account of the underwriters.

E. C. 19 Cases 76 dozens quarts Port Wine landed ex *Gunjo*, Cullian Pursad Tindal now in hand from Kurrachee.

On account of the Concerned.

3 Casks Silvia Cochineal.

ALSO AT 3 P.M.

Near Sir Jamsetjee's Cotton Screws in the fort.

31 Dhocras Cotton purchased by Surufally Furzoolabhoy at Panwell, and which having been found of very inferior quality.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 1st December, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Goods, such as Shirtings, Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, a few Bales Mule and Water Twists, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials, by Jno. Barton & Sons.

Just imported.

A Handsome fashionable and light English-built Buggy by Newton of Long Acre.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine .... Rs. 18 per dozen.
Good Sherry .... „ 18 per doz.

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co's finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ....Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... „ 7-8 „

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th Nov. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c. &c. BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, remaining from last sale, viz.:—

A Case of Folding Stools, Chairs, &c.
A Case 6 Trunks fitted with Perfumery.
A Case Assorted Soap.
A Case Telescopes, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c.
A Case containing Pocket Books, Pocket Purses, Portfolio, with Writing Apparatus, Ladies Companion s Cigar Cases, Match Cases, folding leather writing Desks, &c.
A lot of Gymnastic or Talimkhana Kits.
A large Musical Box.
A Case of Lavender.

REWARD Rs. 10.

Lost on or about the 8th instant a big black Newfoundland Bitch, whoever will bring the same to Mr. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will get the above reward.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th November 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart Bores Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from ½ to 2 inches diameter.

"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ½ to 1½ inch diameter.

Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.
Common Stop, Bit and Ball Cocks.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c.

MRS. McAULEY.

NO. 28, APOLLO STREET, FORT.—Just to hand a choice selection of fashionable Millinery for the present season, moderately priced to ensure ready sale.

N.B.—Wedding and Mourning articles always on hand.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread under Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwoods's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Doubled Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
3, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

BEGS to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hoods and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coronets ornamented with Steel.

A choice selection of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks, Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Broché, Broché Crossover and Broché Genippes

London made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Blond for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Tamatave French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tin Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders.

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goods required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

DEPOT OF GERMAN TOYS,
23, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE NESBIT LANE.

MR. J. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade*, and *Empress of India*, of the very attractive and elegant elections of Goods described below, and now exposed on sale at the above Establishment.

TOYS.—A handsome and carefully selected assortment of German Toys, being a collection of no fewer than *five hundred* different forms, of every possible variety of material,—wood, sugar, leather, glass, tin, &c.—and adapted for every stage of childhood and youth. Special attention is solicited to the opportunity offered on this occasion, to parents, to the conductors of schools, and to all who take an interest in children, of introducing in this city more generally than has hitherto been practicable, the time-honoured institution of the Christmas Tree, so deservedly popular in the West:—a rich variety of MINIATURE ARTICLES expressly designed for the purpose, and now on view, may be selected from.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—MR. NEUBERG has received the undermentioned choice articles well adapted for gifts, and as *souvenirs* of the season; such as ALBUMS of most elegant workmanship, handsomely bound in morocco, antique style; ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS; CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS with gilt clasps; PORTFOLIOS, fitted with writing materials and stationery, gilt mountings; WRITING DESKS of elaborate patterns, and highly decorated; and LADIES' COMPANIONS completely fitted with working materials.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.—A variety of astefully finished BOXES (metal) for jewels, gloves, &c.; CARD BASKETS, &c.; EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS and CUSHIONS finished and half finished: also a selection of PATTERNS FOR EMBROIDERY, with BERLIN WOOL.

HARMONIUMS.—A few solid OAKOOD HARMONIUMS by the celebrated Maker and Medalist TRAYSER. Intending purchasers are invited to convince themselves, by an examination of these instruments of their superiority in tone, workmanship, and other qualities.

LAMPS.—Handsome READING LAMPS, plated and brass stands, milk-glass shades with chimneys.

Also Lamps with bronze stands.

(Spare shades, chimneys, and wicks available.) These lamps have on trial established quite a reputation for themselves in Bombay, they give a brilliant light without in the least distressing the eyes.

N.B.—Ladies and Genlemen are invited to an early inspection of the above, as the Establishment is to be open *only for the Season*.

Prices very Moderate

TERMS—CASH.

Hours of sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

THE LONDON HOUSE.
TERMS CASH.
RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Charms.
Brass Tent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily, do. do.
Do. 8 days striking do.
Race Glasses.—The best ever made.
French and American Clocks.
Ladies' Jewellery of every discription.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold and Silver Thimbles.
Silver Salt Spoons, Pickle Forks, each Rs. 1-8.
Silver Butter Knives, each Rs. 5.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 36.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 85.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather, fitted with Silver mounted Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated Parraffin Candles.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla, October 16th 1862.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. These comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Hancot Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Check and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Curried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Boulli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Findon Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.				
„	do. do. Balmoral Boots.			
„	do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,			
„	do. French Calf Walking do.			
„	Shooting Boots with hooks.			
„	French Calf Oxford Shoes.			
„	Enamel	do.	do.	
Ladies'	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.			
„	Bronze Kid	do.	do.	do.
„	Colored Cashmere	do.	do.	
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.				
Do.	Patent Leather Strap Shoes.			

Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Red Boot Mart.
Bombay, 29th September 1852.

THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£500,000, *in* 50,000 *Shares of* £10 *each*. Deposit £1 per Share, and until further concessions are obtained from the Government, not more than the first call now payable of £1 per Share in addition will be required. Power will be taken to increase the Capital to £2,000,000, in further series of Shares, to be issued preferentially to the then existing Shareholders.

Directors.

President.—The Marquis of TWEEDDALE, K.T., C.B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq., East India Director, Bickley Park, Kent.
MURRAY GLADSTONE, Esq., (Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Calcutta) Deputy-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Manchester.
R. W. KENNARD, Esq., M.P., 67, Upper Thames Street
JOHN PENDER, Esq., Manchester.
JOHN PLATT, Esq., Oldham.
LESTOCK R. REID, Esq., Director of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and Director of the Oriental Bank.
Major-General SIM, Royal Engineers, Chairman of the Madras Railway Company, and Director of the Agra Bank.
J. A. TOBIN, Esq., Liverpool.
J. ASPINALL TURNER, Esq., M.P., Manchester.
JAMES WYLLIE, Esq., (Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.) Calcutta and London.

Bankers.

MESSRS. HEYWOOD, KENNARDS & Co., 4, Lombard Street, E.C.

Engineer.—J. E. WILSON, Esq.

Agents in Calcutta.

MESSRS. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE Capital of this Company has been subscribed in England; but the Directors have thought it right to reserve one-tenth of the Shares for India.

The undertaking for which the Company has been formed is: to lay down and work light and inexpensive *Railways* on such important public roads, existing or projected, as may be suitable for the purpose; so as to afford those subsidiary facilities of communication which are now found essential and indispensable to the developement of the resources of this great Country.

The first road upon which the Company will lay down a line is from Nulhatee on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad; a new first-class road just now in course of completion. As the permanent way materials and engines for this line have already left England, and as Government reports the road will be entirely ready by the end of these rains, there is no doubt that the line can be opened for traffic by the 1st of January next (1863.)

In conveying the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the establishment of a light Railway on this road, the Secretary to the Government of India states:

"His Excellency in Council considers the scheme a very desirable one, and the line selected a very suitable one for the experiment of such a Railway. Should it be successful, a very large field would open for the construction of similar lines, where traffic would probably be greater, though extent and position render them less suitable for experiment."

The Company has consequently opened negotiations with the Government of India for the concession of other important roads both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. And there is no reason to doubt the granting of further concessions, on terms similar to those already approved of by Government for the Nulhatee line.

As, by these terms, the Government agrees to grant, not only the use of the road, but all land required for stations and sidings; it follows that the Company having only to supply the permanent way sheds, engines and carriages, at a cost not exceeding £2,000 a mile, will of course have its profits divided only over that limited amount of capital.

It is to be remarked that on the lines now open in India, the receipts follow very nearly the ratio of the population; and as the Nulhatee and Moorshedabad road, as well as all others for which the Company is in treaty with Government, pass through the richest and most populous districts, there is no doubt that a high rate of dividend will be speedily attained.

The lines of this Company will be worked entirely by locomotive power. This system is now exclusively adopted in Europe; and in India, the great difficulty and expense of maintaining cattle-tracks during the rains, would render any other system highly impracticable: even were the supply of cattle adequate, and the cattle suited for the purpose.

The Directors render their services gratuitously until the rate of dividend paid to the Shareholders shall amount to 5 per cent.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares, as well as further information to be obtained at Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT AND Co. Calcutta. The amount of Rupees 10 for deposit and Rs. 10 for the first call on each share applied for must be paid to the Company's Agents at the time of presenting the application; and these sums will be returned if no allotment is made to the applicant.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency and will receive payments on behalf of the Company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING paid to your credit, with Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., the sum of Rs. ____________, I hereby request you will allot me ________ Shares in the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required.

I am, Gentlemen,

Name in full ______________________
Address in full ____________________
Date _____________________________

Received the ____________ 1862, on account of the Directors of the INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED), from ______________ the sum of Rs. ____________ being the deposit made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus, on an application for an allotment of ________ Shares in the undertaking.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Company at Bombay.

Business Announcements.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING, REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD.—Restores perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hemorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, hooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D.F.R.S., Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agents.

GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities, STEAM ENGINES, Boilers & Castings.—MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, is the Manufacturer of Gas-Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

With coal at 50s. per ton, gas may be manufactured where 50 lights are required, burning for eight, or 100 for four hours, per day, at 8s. per 1000 cubic feet:—the price of this apparatus is £135. With 500 lights burning eight, or 1000 burning for four, hours per day, at 5s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet.—the price of this apparatus is £640. Delivery—free in London inclusive of packing and cases. These estimates of cost of gas allow for wear and tear—five per cent. for capital and three per cent. for renewing plant when worn out. The pipe with fittings for factory use may be taken to cost an average of £1. per light, f.o.b. in London.

Although coal is the best material for gas-making yet it may be made from cotton or other seed—peat—bark—wood—oil—in fact, any thing that will burn with a flame.

Mr. Bower supplies cast iron pipe,—lamp columns and brackets,—wrought and composition tube,—meters,—and gas fittings in general.

In ordering it will be well to give a plan to scale, of the factory or house, showing the positions assigned for the gas works and of the lights. It is also necessary to state the longest time the lights will be burning per night.

Instructions for fixing and plans, &c., forwarded with the bills of lading.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared for the Lighting of Towns and Cities.

Mr. Bower manufactures Steam Engines—vertical and horizontal—fixed and portable, and executes Mechanical Engineering work in general,—equal to any house both as regards price and workmanship. Boilers—Cornish and tubular—of the best plate and proved to a high pressure. Tanks, Girders, and other wrought iron work. Castings of all kinds from drawings, and at moderate prices.

Terms.—Credit up to four months by the acceptance of a first-class house in England, or 2½ per cent. discount for cash, against bill of lading, on presentation to a London Banker.

GEO. BOWER, Engineer and Contractor, St. Neots Hunts, England.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING
BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed £650,000
The Subscribed Capital............................ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds 250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed £1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of £40,000 per annum.

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

E. P. Repton, Esq. (Messrs. E. Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Grey & Co.,) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore), Solicitors.
Medical Officer.—J. VAUGHAN, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bickersteth & Cleveland.
Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay and the Agra and U. S. Bank.
Secretary—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S.

The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	12	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, August 1862.

Printed for the Proprietor, by JAMES PEARSE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Fitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and published by EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, at 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI, & Co., Publishers, Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay:—Nov. 28, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 27th OCT. AND 3rd NOV.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Benares*, Captain G. W. P. Wright, with the mails of 27th October and 3rd November, arrived in harbour early this morning. She left Suez on the 13th October, and Aden on the 20th.

The following is the list of

PASSENGERS.

From Marseilles to Bombay—General Sir A. Cotton; Mrs. D. Hastings; Mr. and Mrs. Egerton; Mrs. Gulliver; Miss Campbell; Mr. A. Gibson; Lieut.-Colonel H. Maxwell; Major H. B. Moyle; Mr. and Mrs. Ketchen; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis; Miss Wood; Mr. G. Scott; Mr. Jno. Sands; Mr. S. Smith; Mr. Tanner; Mr. West; Captain and Mrs. Forbes; Mr. and Miss Adams; Miss Warden; Mr. S. Watson; Mr. H. P. Cowasjee; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron; Mr. Bright; Mr. Wallace; Mr. Wilks Hill; Mr. C. C. Penny; Mr. A. C. Mody; Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mr. E. Walker; Mr. Fowler; Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon; Miss Godfroy; Lieutenant Stiffe; Mr. Dawes; Mr. Marval; Mr. J. R. Lee; Captain Grant; and Mr. Stewart.

From Southampton to Bombay—Lt. W. H. Yates; Captain J. Daniel; Mrs. Turner; Miss Bell; Mrs. Neale; Miss Colthurst; Miss Prescott; Mr. and Miss Dalzell; Mr. and Mrs. McInvoy; Mrs. C. C. H. Cotes; Rev. P. Slater; Major and Mrs. Tyacke, and friend; Mrs. Herbert; Captain F. B. Johnston; Mr. I. S. Forsyth; Lieutenant R. P. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. Greener; Mr. T. D. Scott, and servant; Rev. and Mrs. Matchett, and infant; J. Ashworth; J. Walton; J. Wragg; W. Wilks; Lieutenant Huddleston; Mr. W. B. Mulock; Mr. S. Hodgert; Major Patey; Mr. and Mrs. Simpson; Mrs. Wilkinson, and native servant; S. Cope; D. Mahoney; E. Powell; W. McDonald; R. Bissett; and Mr. Hole.

Marseilles to Hong-Kong.—Mr. Townend.

Southampton to Hong-Kong.—Mr. R. Loney.

Marseilles to Singapore.—Mr. J. R. Kleyn; General Schenipf; two Ladies; and Captain P. M. Nestor, and European male servant.

Southampton to Singapore.—Mr. J. M. Purvis.

Southampton to Shanghai.—Mr. T. W. Tyers.

Aden to Bombay.—Sir W. R. Mansfield; Lieutenant-Colonel R. Phayer; Major Flood; Lieutenant Breton; and Lieutenant Baldwin.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has been appointed to succeed Mr. Laing as Finance Minister of India.

General M'Clellan declares himself unable to advance without further reinforcements. The Republican and Abolition party have revived the agitation for his removal from the command. Great resistance has been made in the Federal States to the conscription, and in some places the military have been called out to enforce the levy, and blood has been shed. A negro insurrection was apprehended in Virginia. Seventeen negroes were hanged for having the emancipation proclamation on their persons.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions denouncing the proceedings of Captain Summes of the Confederate steamer Alabama, who has destroyed above a dozen merchant vessels bearing the Federal flag. The Chamber declares the building in England of the Alabama and other vessels for the use of the Confederates to be a violation of neutrality.

France, England, and Russia have agreed to a policy of non-intervention in Greece. The Provisional Government has announced its intention to keep the revolution within the frontiers of Greece. Several persons are mentioned as being likely to be selected for the throne: Prince Alfred of England; the Duke de Leuchtenberg; the Prince Amadeus of Savoy; the Duke of Tuscany; and the Prince Ypsilanti. The last is the most probable. The Provisional Government is recognised everywhere throughout Greece. The ex-King and Queen have arrived at Munich.

The Italian ministry intend upon the opening of Parliament to enter into a full explanation of their negotiations with the Emperor of the French respecting Rome, and to ask the confidence of the Chamber. In case of failure, they will appeal to the country.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Venice, compromising some members, of the wealthy classes and two government functionaries.

A consultation of 17 medical men has been held on Garibaldi, and the general result is favourable. The ball is in the foot, but no severe operation is considered necessary.

The dispute between the Austrian government and the Chambers has been settled.

Several persons have been arrested in connection with the late enormous robberies and forgeries of the Bank of England note paper.

The movement for raising funds for the relief of the distress in the North is becoming general throughout the country.

The Turkish government has issued a proclamation for promoting the cultivation of cotton in Turkey.

Mr. Cobden has delivered an address to his constituents on the excessive war expenditure of the country, and the necessity of abolishing the system of blockades.

The case of Lieutenant M'Crea, late of the Indian army, has been heard at the Central Criminal Court.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has purchased Hatherop Castle and estate, in Gloucestershire.

Some excitement has been caused by the publication of a work by the Bishop of Natal, in which he declares his disbelief in the historical credibility of the Pentateuch.

Several diplomatic changes are announced:—Sir J. Milbanke is transferred from Munich to the Hague, in succession to Sir A. Buchanan, who is appointed ambassador at Berlin. The new minister at Munich is Lord A. Loftus.

The Yelverton marriage case comes on this day before the First Division of the Court of Session at Edinburgh.

It is now stated that the vacant Scotch judgeship will be taken by the Solicitor-General, not by the Lord-Advocate.

Jessie M'Lachlan, lately convicted of murder at Glasgow, has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

The stewards of the Jockey Club have given a verdict of "Not proven" in the case of Colonel Burnaby and Captain Annesley.

Dr. Candlish, of the Free Church of Scotland, has been presented with £5,530 by a number of clergymen and laymen.

The baton of field-marshal will, it is understood, be conferred on the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Gough, and Lord Clyde, on the Prince of Wales attaining his majority.

The Japanese Ambassadors lately sailed from Lisbon on their return home.

Mr. Jonah Andrews, the manager of the Manchester City Bank, has been arrested on a charge of defrauding the Bank to the extent of £120,000.

Several officers in the Russian army have formally protested against being called upon to act against the people of Poland.

The most disastrous accounts of the effects of the late heavy gales continue to be received. In addition to the sad havoc which has been caused on the shores of the United Kingdom, a long catalogue of disasters has come in from the north coast of Europe, and upwards of 100 wrecks and more than 500 casualties, attended with a great sacrifice of life, have been reported on Lloyd's books.

Another startling bank fraud has been brought to light. This time Manchester is the scene. The City Bank there stopped payment on the 21st October; and on the 25th, at a meeting of the shareholders and creditors, Mr. Jonah Andrews, the manager, was arrested on a charge of abstracting and appropriating to his own use the moneys of the bank. He had a salary of £5000 a year. His defalcations and malpractices will, it is said, result in a loss of £120,000 to the shareholders.

Accounts from San Domingo state that cotton planting is carried on actively, and next year that country is expected to rank among cotton producers. The cotton trees are stated to grow spontaneously on all the south side of the island, and to flourish in the poorest soil. That which is growing in the vicinity is of short staple, but strong and fine, and would improve with care in raising. On the extreme eastern end of the island, in the dement of Higney, the staple is described as longer and finer.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s.; 30 days', 2s. 0½d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0⅜d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112½.

Indian Five per Cents., 109⅝.

Consols for Money, 93½ to 93⅝; Ditto, Account, Dec. 4, 93⅝ to 93¾.

Bank of England rate of discount has been raised to 3 per cent.

Money Market steady but quiet.

The Stock Markets have been quiet but firm.

Produce Markets inactive. Tea dull of sale. Silk continues very firm, Indigo remains flat. Sugar without improvement. Rice quiet. Saltpetre inactive. Jute lower. Cutch 27s. per cwt. Shellac dull of sale.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 84s. to 87s.; good middling, 87s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.; fine middling, 91s. to 93s. per cwt. Market steady but quiet.

Linseed is offered at 63s. for Calcutta, and at 69s. for Bombay; Rapeseed is quoted at 67s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat; market very quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil has declined to £53 10s. for Ceylon, and to £56 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 27½ per lb.; fair Broach, 17d.; fair Dhollera, 15⅝d. per lb. Market has been flat but is now firm and prices advancing.

Manchester Market—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 14s. 6d. per piece; 8¼lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 4½d. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market weak and prices irregular.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Lieut. J. A. Ramsay.........	Bombay 5th N. I.
Commander H. Batt.........	Indian Navy.
Mate T. W. Burt	,, ,,
Purser E. A. S. Mignon ...	,, ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

J. M'Kenzie....................	Bombay C. S., Uncov.
N. A. Dalzell	,, ,, ,, ,,
Assist.-Surgeon T. Miller.	,, ,, ,, ,,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 25	Earl of Balcarras.	Symons	Bombay.
27	Edith Byrd.........	Anderson ...	Do.
28	Rising Sun.........	M'Kinnon ...	Do.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 29	Hakaway.............	Johnson	Bombay.
	City of Delhi......	Muir	Do.
	Etna	Graham	Do.
	Algiers	Buchanan ..	Do.
	Lillies...............	Bell	Do.
	Chanaral	Sharp	Do.
	Beloochee	Michell	Do.

Oct. 29.—Simoom, for Aden, from Cardiff; Nazarene, for Galle, from Liverpool; Glendevon, for Calcutta, from Liverpool.

Oct. 30.—Prince of the Ocean, for Bombay, from Plymouth; Coronet, for Bombay, from Liverpool.

Oct. 31.—Princes Alexandra, for Bombay, from Liverpool; H. C. Kidston, for Bombay, from Liverpool; May Queen, for Aden, from Bombay.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, lat. 8 N., long. 23 W.

Charter, Liverpool to Bombay, August 27, lat. 25 S., long. 3 E.

Euphrates, from Bombay, Sept. 2.

Velocity, Cardiff to Kurrachee, Sept. 22 la t. 10·3 N., long .24-55 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA ...	Sept. 24	Received via Marseilles. Oct. 27.	Received via Southampton Nov. 1.
MADRAS	,, 28		
BOMBAY	,, 27		
BURMAH	,, 8		
CHINA.........	,, 11		
CEYLON	,, 30		

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 10*th November.*

American news to 30th October.

Federal Army reported in motion towards Virginia, but no fresh events or reliable intelligence.

Democrats considered successful in elections.

European news unimportant.

Cotton Market quiet. Surats new (nineteen) to twenty pence.

SCINDE MAILS.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Coringa*, will be closed to-day, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M.

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